

20 Jan 04

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 3 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

"By hand clasp, beating pa'm to pa'm
In season's measure of good will,
Through stress of work or rest of calm,
Success we wish—to no one ill!

Striving our part to do aright
In all things pointing to a score
Whose record shall all records blight—
These are OUR hopes for nineteen-four"

SILK WAIST SALE.

Thursday, Jan. 7th.

For three hours Thursday, Jan. 7th, from 2 until 5 o'clock, in the afternoon we will give you the choice of any Silk Waist

in the store for **\$3.00.** These Waists range in price from \$4.00 to \$6.50. The shades are Cream, Pink, Sky, Navy, Black, Cardinal, Dark Red, Tuscan, Turquoise, Champagne. Sizes 32 to 40. Limit, 2 to a buyer.

"Then sing for the Old Year has spent
of his store,
And sing for the New Year to bring
us some more,
We crave his indulgence we ask of
his cheer.
We wish you, we wish you a Happy
New Year"

—Elaine Goodale.

Clover Seed Bags.

We have two qualities that are just right for Clover Seed. At the old price \$2.00 and \$2.40 dozen.

Flannel Shirtings.

When the temperature is around 20 below zero a man working outside requires good heavy flannels. Just now we have several very desirable kinds.

ARMY FLANNELS—Gray mixtures, Dark Blue mixtures 25c. and 35c. per yard.

PLAIN GREYS—Plain and Twill 15c. to 35c. per yard.

NAVY BLUES—Plain and striped 25c. 35c. and 40c. per yard.

UNSHRINKABLE AND UNTEARABLE—Dark Heather mixtures 37½c. per yard.

Beautiful Dress Patterns Reduced.

All those beautiful Dress Patterns in Scotch Tweed, Knoppes, Camels Hair, etc., have been reduced like this. All \$9.00 Patterns for \$6.50. All \$12.50 Patterns for \$9.00.

Bargains in Carpets for Small and Medium Sized Rooms.

We have commenced stock-taking in the Carpet Department and all small rolls and odd lines have been transferred to the remnant corner. If you have a small or medium sized room that requires floor covering, bring along your measurements and get a bargain. Tapestry, Wools, Unions and Brussels all represented.

Evening Gloves.

Elbow lengths in Black, Yellow, Cream, White, Tuscan and Champagne Silk 75c. per pair. Undressed Kid elbow length Black and White \$1.50 pair.

Remnants Dress Goods.

About two hundred ends the accumulation of the season's cutting, are out on the centre aisle tables. All marked in plain figures everyone a bargain. Lengths run from ½ yds. to 6 yds.

Remnants from Staple Department.

All ends of Flannelette, Wrapperette, Print, Cottons, Sheetings, Seams, Linens, etc., are measured up and out on the bargain tables. Plain figures—look them over—may be some you can use, to good advantage.

Imperial Suitings Reduced, Special Price \$1.25 per yd.

Imperial Suiting is one of the most serviceable materials that a woman can buy. It is woven in such a way that rough usage seems to have little effect on it. It is strong enough for a man or boy's suit. Made in three shades of grey, all pure long combed wool, 56 inches wide and as we said above our special reduced price is \$1.25 while it lasts.

Ready-to-Wear Tweed Skirts \$3.50.

We have a little lot of twelve skirts made from Hop Sacking Tweed worth a dollar a yard. There is about 3½ yds. in each skirt. The colors are Blue and White and Black and White Flaked. They are here too late for this season's trade. Special price to clear \$3.50. Sizes 40 inches, 41 inches, 42 inches, 43 inches.

Women's Fur Coats.

Fur Coats bought at these prices will look like a good investment this time next year. Near Seals \$25.00 and \$35.00. Coon \$30.00 and \$35.00. Astrachan \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00. Bokharan \$40.00 and \$45.00. Russian Lamb \$42.50 to \$55.00. Persian Lamb \$37.50 to \$150.00.

Children's and Women's Jackets.

All reduced. The best can now be bought at prices of ordinary kind. Lots to choose from, and most of winter to come.

Odd Lines of Men's Furnishings at Reduced Prices.

We will on Saturday morning, January 2nd have placed out on tables in the centre of our Men's Store all odd lots of Men's and Boy's Underwear, Top Shirts, Fine Shirts, Neckscarfs, Caps, Smoking Jackets, Lounging Robes, Neckwear, etc., all marked at reduced prices to clean up the stock before our stock-taking. You will find a great saving in buying from these lots.

Men's Night Robes.

\$1.00 buys an extra heavy Flannelette Night Robe made extra long and of good material. All sizes. 75c. or 50c. buys a strong serviceable Flannelette Night Robe in all sizes from 14½ to 17.

Men's White Laundered Shirts and Collars.

We have the sole agency in Napanee for the famous "Crescent Brand" Shirts and Collars. They are without a doubt the best fitting, most comfortable and durable goods on the market to-day in Canada. Every Shirt and

Remnants from Staple Department.

All ends of Flannelette, Wrapperette, Print, Cottons, Sheetings, Steam-looms, Linens, etc., are measured up and out on the bargain tables. Plain figures—look them over—may be some you can use, to good advantage.

Table of Suitings 25c. yd.

On Saturday we will have a table full of good strong chevrons and cloths. All at one price 25c. per yd. Every piece a splendid value.

THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ELECTION.

Election of Board of Management, at the Library at 7:30 p.m., on **Monday, Jan. 11th.**

BRISCO OPERA HOUSE—NAPANEE.

MOVING PICTURES

London Bioscope Co.

SATURDAY EVENING,

Jan. 2nd, '94

Matinee at 2:30.

PRICES, 10, 15 and 25 Cents.

Matinee prices—Adults 15c, Children 10c. Two children under 13 years 15c.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL Paid up \$2,980,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,980,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$350,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 TEACHERS—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 GRADUATES—Well placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 COURSES OF STUDY—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 BODY AND VOICE—Trained by an expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 SHORTHAND DEPT.—With-out equal in Canada.

For information address
JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Pictou Business College.

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleights from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in the flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms beside a fire, filled in from bottom to top with brick, so three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.
52d J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

the matter of the estate of Reuben Allen Jackson, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," Chapter 129, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, who died on or about the 31st day of November, 1913, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to either William H. Vannest, or Reuben Stanley Bell, Enterprise post office, Ontario, executors of the last will and testament of the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, A. D. 1914, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.
And that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 31st day of December, A. D. 1913.

Municipal Elections 1914.

TO THE ELECTORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been requested by a large number of citizens to allow my name to be placed in nomination for the Mayoralty, and having represented the town for fifteen or sixteen years and wishing to pass through the Mayor's chair, before retiring from municipal affairs, I solicit your votes and influence.

Yours truly
M. S. MADOLE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Having been so elected to do so by a large number of the citizens of the Town of Napanee, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Mayoralty of the Town of Napanee, for the year 1914 and solicit your vote and influence. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain

Your obedient servant,
G. F. RUTTAN.

Go to Pollard's for Wall-paper.

Night Robe in all sizes from 14½ to 17.

Men's White Laundered Shirts and Collars.

We have the sole agency in Napanee for the famous "Crescent Brand" Shirts and Collars. They are without a doubt the best fitting, most comfortable and durable goods on the market to-day in Canada. Every Shirt and Collar bears the brand stamped on the article and it is a guarantee of good quality. We carry a full range of Shirts at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Collars in all shapes 10c, 15c, and 20c.

A special in Linen Collars, imported direct from Troy, New York, the centre of the collar manufacture of the world. These are guaranteed to fit Price 20c. each—3 for 50c. all shapes.

To the Electors of Napanee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—
Having again received the nomination for the office of Councillor, I beg to solicit your votes and influence. If my past career in the council is worthy of support I will feel greatly indebted to you for your suffrage. Wishing you the Compliments of the Season, I remain
Yours sincerely,
W. T. WALLER.

Electors of Napanee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I am again a candidate for Councillor and solicit your votes and influence. During the past year I have endeavored to serve you to the best of my ability, and with a sincere desire to economize wherever it was expedient. Should I fail to see you I wish you to accept this as a personal canvass. Wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am
Yours sincerely,
HERMAN MING.

To the Electors of West Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Having been requested by a number of citizens of West Ward to offer myself as a candidate for School Trustee, I have consented, and solicit your vote and influence. I am not in a position to make a personal canvass, so please take the will for the deed and make your cross opposite my name on Monday next. Wishing you a Happy New Year, I am
Yours etc.,
E. W. SCOTT.

To the Electors of the Township of Richmond.

GENTLEMEN—

Having served you as Councillor for the past seven years and being the only name on the ballot paper to represent the First Division of the Township, I solicit your vote and influence for Reeve for 1914, and if elected will "as in the past" serve you to the best of my ability and pass on out and leave room for others. Kindly accept this as a personal canvass, I am
Most respectfully yours,
MANLY JONES.

Mr. James Battle of Thorold was offered the Conservative nomination for Welland for the Commons. He will consider it.

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.
Sole Agents.

NORTH RENFREW WENT CONSERVATIVE ON SATURDAY.

Pembroke, Ont., Dec. 28.—The by-election in North Renfrew resulted in the return of E. A. Dunlop, conservative, by a majority of 600. Both sides worked hard till the last vote was in and despite the fact that the thermometer registered thirty below zero, one of the largest votes in the history of the riding was polled.

NAPANEE MODEL SCHOOL.

Honor Roll For December.

Entrance—Beatrice Baughan, Claude Knight, Lillian Madden, Clara Bowen, Grace Graham, Alice Preston, Marguerite Abell, Mary Sovell, Willie Perry, Lenora Milne.

Jr. IV.—A. Storms, V. McLaughlin, R. Chadwick, H. Leonard, L. Merrin, N. Soby, J. Gibson, O. Madden, A. Kimmerly, J. Vine, N. Gibson, E. Vandervoort, M. Foster, J. Murphy, I. Anderson, C. Mealy, H. Lawson, A. Milligan, S. Peterson, V. Vanalstine, V. Hambly, Z. Parks, R. Amey, A. Walker, H. Gibbard, I. Briggs.

Sr. III.—Gerald Anderson, Willie Stark, Agnes Monaghan, James Webdale, Nellie Johnston, Aubrey Coward, Lambert Graham, Cassie Hearn, Ruby Conger, Florence Card, Pearl Miles, Margaret Nolan, Edith Morden, Roy Root, Maisie Stark, Frank Mills, Fanny Savage, Albert Walker, Percy Laidley, Clarence Wartman, Clarence Wilson, Willie Walker, Marguerite Bartlett.

Jr. III.—A. Brown, E. Davis, F. Blair, D. VanAlstine, H. Wilson, G. Oliver, L. Hill, H. Hardy, G. Miller, E. Edwards, M. Gibson, G. McCay, A. Wheeler, R. Moore, F. Brown, L. Loucks, H. Gordon, J. Baker, C. Fitzpatrick, G. Masters, N. Kelly.

Sr. II.—H. Burrows, P. Vrooman, J. Briggs, D. Emery, E. Woodcock, H. Minchinton, H. Hearns.

Jr. II.—J. Soby, S. Kingsbury, P. Davis, R. Wilson, A. Moore.
Sr. Pt. II.—R. Stark, K. Hunter, J. Bartlett, G. Clarke, D. Ham.

Jr. Pt. I.—Hazel Shannon, Frances Leonard, Mabel Edwards, Myrtle Edwards, Helen Daly, Harold Herrington, Leonard Warman, Floyd Whitmarsh, Wilfrid Storms, Fred Walker, Gordon Miller, Gerlie Rodgers, Erma Solmes, Gladys Weller, Aberdeen Castaldi, Fred Chitt.

EAST WARD.

Jr. III.—Leslie Lawson, Bessie Conger, Grace Dryden, Marion Paul, Grace Ward, M. McMillan, M. Hurst.
Sr. II.—Edna Laidley, Garnet Chatterton, Minnie Rankin, Cecil Wilson, Harold Mouck, C. Norris, C. Duncan, B. Simpson, M. Loucks.

Jr. II.—Eddie Vine, E. Loucks, L. Vine, P. Pendell, M. Hurst, S. Conger, L. Clancy, C. Mills, M. Purdy, J. Skell, H. Taylor, N. Root, N. Morden, G. Castiday, A. Dickens, L. Meng, G. Campbell, E. Norris, B. Wilson, T. Pringle, E. King, A. Irving, E. Mills, R. Vanalstine, B. Murdoch.

Grade I, Sr.—Ross Huffman, Carrie Perry, Helen Bruton, Ethel Dibb, Minnie Laird, Dorothy Smith, Maggie Smith, Ross Miles, Ross Dufco, Vincent Kenny, Leo McCabe, Ella McMillan, Ora Knigh, Marie Mills, Laura Vanalstine, Harold Smith, Markland Miles, Lita Pendell, Emma Kelly, Clarence Wheeler, Rhea Castiday, Fred Denison.

Jr.—John Simpson, Willie Dibb, Gordon Pringle, Graham Fraser, Harry Cnatterton, Willie Kinkley, Ray Denison.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**

NAPANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NAPANEE—FRIDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1904.

Nomination Meeting

The municipal contest is now in full swing and the candidates who received nomination, and are out for election, are hustling around with the intention of "getting there," if hard work will elect them.

The attendance at the town hall on Monday evening was not extra large, but by the time the nominations closed and the speech making began the hall had become comfortably filled.

For the office of chief magistrate of the town—namely the mayor—there were only two nominations.

Marshal Seymour Madole was proposed by W. G. Baughan, and seconded by H. V. Fralick.

George Frederick Rutan was proposed by Zina Ham and seconded by William Templeton.

For Councillors.

There were ten names submitted for the office of councillor and are as follows:

E. S. Lapum—Proposed by S. W. Pringle, and seconded by A. W. Grange.

John Lowry—Proposed by Samuel Wilson, seconded by E. S. Lapum.

Geo. A. Cliffe—Proposed by A. W. Grange, seconded by Samuel Wilson.

Hirman Ming—Proposed by H. V. Fralick, seconded by John W. Hamby.

G. H. Williams—Proposed by W. G. Baughan, seconded by H. V. Fralick.

W. T. Waller—Proposed by Chas. Stevens, seconded by J. S. Hulett.

Chas. A. Graham—Proposed by G. F. Rutan, seconded by Wm. Templeton.

S. R. Miller—Proposed by W. T. Gibbard, seconded by Jos. Bennett.

Alfred Alexander—Proposed by Thos. Symington, seconded by J. S. Hulett.

G. C. T. Ward—Proposed by Thos. Symington, seconded by J. S. Hulett.

Resigned.

School Trustees.

The nominations for school trustees were as follows:

For East Ward—W. T. Gibbard—Proposed by W. G. Baughan, seconded by Alf. Wagar. As there was no opposition Mr. Gibbard was declared elected by acclamation.

For Centre Ward—A. W. Grange—Proposed by E. S. Lapum, seconded by Henry Wilson. Mr. Grange was also declared elected by acclamation as he had no opposition.

For West Ward—Stephen Gibson—Proposed by A. W. Grange, seconded by Henry Wilson.

Elisha Scott—Proposed by Chas. Stevens, seconded by E. R. McCabe.

When the hour of 8.30 arrived Mr. Herring declared the time for nominations closed, and after reading the nominations the meeting developed into a public meeting when, as usual, speeches were made by several of the candidates.

The first order of business was the selection of a chairman, and on motion of Mr. Uriah Wilson, seconded by Mr. E. S. Lapum, Mr. John T. Grange was unanimously chosen to fill the honorable position.

A municipal nomination meeting would hardly seem complete without Mr. Grange in the chair, as he has so ably filled the position for so many years past that the office belongs to him by virtue of possession.

Mr. Grange in assuming control of the meeting made a few well chosen remarks. If his memory served him right this was the 40th anniversary for the nomination of councillors for the town of Napanee, also that he was the only one that was left of those who served as councillors, when Napanee was but a village. He named

had to pay accounts made by his predecessor amounting to \$110.40, it will be found that his expenditure really was only \$362.32. Compare that with the amount expended in 1901 and it will be seen that he effected a saving of \$40.53; compare it also with the year 1902 and it will be seen that he has effected a saving of \$403.31, or over \$800 in two years. It can plainly be seen that this is no small item and Coun. Ming is deserving of all praise for the efficient manner in which he has managed his department. None of the deserving poor of the town has been slighted and all who have asked for aid from the chairman have never been denied. None of the last appropriation, made to this committee has been drawn yet, and there is a balance of something over \$100 still left from the 1902 appropriations.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.

Erneststown.

Reeve—Thos. Clyde.
Councillors—L. F. Aylsworth, J. F. Baker, J. F. Dawson, Stewart Paul. (All by acclamation.)

Sheffield.

For Reeve—John A. Wagar, Jas. Saul.
For councillor—George Black, Bernard O'Neill, John Soudin, Michael P. York, Christopher Gouvan, William A. Fuller, Joseph McG. Huffman, Robert Close.

Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby.

For Reeve—John S. Lane, Esq.
For Councillors—G. M. Beebe, Robt. Codnor, Geo. Fox, Otto Frisch, James Irvine, Adolph John, Wm. Sallans, Walter Thompson.

Camden.

For Reeve—James Middleton, William Mathew Paul.

For Councillors—Whitney Asselstine, Henry Allen Baker, Cyrus Edgar, John Lockridge, Wesley McGill and Joseph Teskey.

Richmond.

For Reeve—Manly Jones and Irvine S. Jackson.

For Councillors—Charles Anderson, William L. Hunt, William Paul, Cephas H. Spencer, William G. Winters.

Village of Bath.

For Reeve—P. N. Hazlett and W. G. Allen.

For Councillors—George Davy, John Forrester, James Graham, Henry Hudson, H. S. Northmore, Henry Raworth, James Shibley.

School Trustees—Charles Burley, Cyrus Barrage, Samuel Nash, Anthony McLaugherty.

North Fredericksburgh.

Reeve—John C. Carscallen.
Councillors—Jos. Hicks, Bowen Perry, Albert Sills, Archibald Parks. Accl.

South Fredericksburgh.

For Reeve—J. C. Creighton, Michael Wagar.

For Councillor—Thos. Mellow, Geo. T. Ham, Arthur Loyst, Egerton Russell, Egerton Sills.

Adolphus town.

Reeve—Jas. Hanlon.
Councillors—John B. Allison, Ed. Gallagher, John Humphrey, Thos. Huff.

HOOPEE'S

White Pine and Tar

COUGH SYRUP

"Nature's Cough Remedy", at
25c a Bottle.

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roquefort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, Jellied Hock, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day.

I wish to remind you we handle the finest blend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which insures a good strength and fine flavour.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Miss Ada Lane, Picton, spent Christmas in town with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lockridge entertained a large number of their friends to progressive euchre on Thursday evening.

Miss Fowlds, of Stirling, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Miss Edna Ashley entertained a number of her young friends on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Ming and Miss Ming spent Christmas in Belleville.

Mrs. Hooper, of Toronto, is the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks.

Mr. VanEvery spent Christmas in town with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lockridge.

Miss Edna Richardson entertained her friends on Wednesday evening.

Miss Cora Madden gave an "At Home" to her friends on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Burrows, Belleville, were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burrows on Christmas.

Mrs. R. J. Dickinson entertained a few of her friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Garnet Hardy is spending New Years with his brother, Mr. Glad. Hardy, Toronto.

Miss Ruby E. Clapp spending the Christmas holidays with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wagar, Napanee returned to her home in Adolphustown on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Wagar and family, of Deseronto, spent Christmas Day with parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wagar, South Napanee.

The Misses Edna and Erminie Wagar, of Deseronto, are spending the week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wagar, South Napanee.

Mrs. John Rowe, of Peterboro, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Centre St.

Mr. Bruce Williams, Mr. F. Lapum and Mr. A. J. Gleeson were in Belleville

ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

DYSPEPSIA DEFEATED,
Constipation Conquered.

The Neilson-Robinson
Chemical Co.
(Limited).
NAPANEE.

Mr. E. D. Williams, Toronto, spent few days in town this week.

Mr. Herb Daly, Uxbridge, is in town for a few days.

Mr. Jack Williams, Picton, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. J. F. Roblin, Adolphustown, was caller at this office on Thursday.

Miss Rose Hall, Brampton, spent this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm Hall.

Messrs. P. McLaughlin, Forest Mills W. A. Smith, Deseronto; D. R. Denison Selby; Abram Winters, Selby, were callers at this office on Wednesday.

Hiram Keech, Esq., Tamworth, was in town on Thursday.

Mr. Lawrence Byrnes, Tamworth, called on us on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Collins, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Boyle.

Mrs. Charles Lane held a family reunion on Christmas Day, the following members of the family being present: Mrs. Dr. Gray, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McBurnie, Buffalo; Mrs. A. Diagan Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane

on the one, as he has so ably filled the position for so many years past that the office belongs to him by virtue of possession.

Mr. Grange in assuming control of the meeting made a few well chosen remarks. If his memory served him right this was the 40th anniversary for the nomination of councillors for the town of Napanee, also that he was the only one that was left of those who served as councillors, when Napanee was but a village. He named over a number of those who had faithfully served the town during his time but who had now departed this life sometime ago. He brought his remarks to a close by saying that no doubt who ever were the victors in the coming contest they would undoubtedly serve the town to the best of their ability.

J. P. Vrooman, Mayor for 1903, was called, but as he was absent did not respond.

Mr. Stephen Gibson, school trustee, was then asked to make a few remarks concerning the schools, especially as the school board expended something over \$8,000 of the town's funds. Mr. Gibson proceeded to give those present an insight into the way the schools were conducted, also as to the number of teachers employed in the public school and their salaries. As to the different salaries paid, he simply gave them from memory and was subject to correction. He felt satisfied that the standard of our school was second to none as compared with any town in Ontario of the size of Napanee. He was out for re-election as trustee for west ward and he would feel gratified if he was elected as it would show that his efforts on the school board were appreciated.

Mr. Gibbard was the next speaker and his remarks were in accordance with the gentleman who preceded him, as he thought our schools were institutions such as the citizens could well be proud of.

Mr. Madole, who is out for Mayoralty honors, and who was chairman of the Finance Committee for 1902, was the next speaker called and proceeded to give those present an idea as to the standing of the town financially. Space will not permit us to give a full report of his remarks, suffice to say that he showed, as the financial statements also shows, that for many years the town has not been so well off, financially as it is at the present time. The debt of the town is being gradually reduced, and there is money enough in sight to run the business of the town until the next appropriations, without having to resort to borrowing money as in former years, unless some unforeseen occurrence happens. Concerning the electric light question he was in favor of the town owning and controlling their own electric light and gas system. His idea was to proceed slowly, not to rush into law suits, and finally arrive at some satisfactory and efficient understanding.

G. F. Rutan, who is also seeking mayoralty honors, made a short address in which he explained his ideas as to how the electric light question should be settled.

W. T. Waller, who this year occupied the important position of chairman of the Street Committee, in a very few words, explained what his department had been doing during the past year. He had endeavored to control his department as economically as was consistent with proficiency, and he was of the opinion that he had accomplished his purpose, inasmuch as his expenditure was about \$1200 less than his predecessor of last year. As to the work done he did not purpose to "blow his own horn" but rather to allow the rate-payers to judge for themselves, and if they were satisfied they could signify their good will by again granting him the privilege of being their representative at the council board of 1904. Concerning his stand on the electric light question, all were quite familiar with his opinion. His idea was to secure for the town all the privileges they were entitled to. He did not believe in the citizens rights being imposed upon by any company or concern no matter who they were.

E. S. Lapum addressed the meeting explaining his attitude re electric lights. He was in favor of the town owning and controlling their own lighting system, but he believed in going slow and not rushing into any lawsuits, when the matter could be otherwise arranged.

H. Ming, chairman of the Poor and Sanitary Committee, was the next and last speaker. If any member of the council has a reason to be proud of the way his department has turned out this year it is Councillor Ming. The financial statement shows an expenditure during his term of \$478.72, but when it is considered that

HOOPER'S White Pine and Tar COUGH SYRUP "Nature's Cough Remedy", at 25c a Bottle. THE MEDICAL HALL.

LAPUMS' WEST.

Snow fell here on Tuesday to a depth of over 14 inches. The thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero on Monday. School meeting passed off very quietly here. A R. Boudin being the lucky man for Trustee.

No excitement; No long yarns; No township election this year.

Miss Harriet Hodgeboom, of Smithville N. Y., who is visiting at her sisters here Mrs. Ham, met with a very painful accident recently, while walking across a piece of ice she accidentally fell breaking her arm near the wrist, she is now doing as well as could be expected.

NEWBURGH.

The entertainment in the Methodist church last Thursday evening was first class in every respect. The finest feature was a very pretty fun drill by twelve girls.

Mr. Charles Knight, Napanee, arrived on Thursday evening to spend Christmas with relatives, but was taken sick and is now under Dr. Beeman's care at T. D. Scriver's.

There was service in St. John's church on Christmas evening F. D. Moore sang "The Choir Invisible" with fine effect.

The opening games of the hockey season were played here on Christmas afternoon. The first game was between Camden East and Newburgh.

The ice was in wretched condition fast hockey is out of question. Neither team had much practice; in fact it was each teams first lineup. Nevertheless the game was well contested, resulting in a tie, 1-1.

The teams were: Camden East - (Goal, E. Smith; point, O. Smith; cover-point, G. Guy; forward, R. Guy, H. Ryan, P. Edgar; rover, Hubert Ryan. Newburgh - (Goal, F. Hinch; Point F. Short; cover-point, W. Dunn; forwards, J. Wilson, E. Shorey, W. Patterson; rover, W. Shorey.

Referee Garrett, Napanee, was most impartial in his decisions. The second game was between Newburgh and Napanee, and resulted in a win for the visitors, 4-0, the Napanee boy's previous practice standing them in good stead.

BIRTH.

FRALICK—At Cheboygan, Mich., in Dec to Mr and Mrs M D Fralick a son.

MARRIAGES.

PAGE—DUNLOP—At Deseronto, on Monday, December 14, 1903, by the Rev Edward Costigan, L. S. T., rector of Deseronto, George Page to Miss Lillian May Dunlop, both of Deseronto.

MILES—WESE—On the 23rd of Dec., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev D Belfour, Mr Ernest Miles, of Ernestown, to Miss Annie Gertrude May, daughter of Mr David Wese, Richmond Township.

AMEY—GONG—By Rev D Balfour, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 23rd of Dec, Mr Frank L Amey, of Bell Rock, to Miss Helena May, daughter of Mr James Goun, of Selby.

DARRAH—ALEXANDER—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev D Balfour, on the 24th Dec, Mr Geo A Darrah, of Belleville, to Miss Eliza M, daughter of Mr Thomas Alexander, of Richmond.

VANALSTINE—DAFOE—In the Western Methodist Church, on Dec 30th, by the Rev S T Bartlett, Clarence E Vanalstine, of North Fredericksburgh, to Ida Blanche Dafoe, of Richmond.

BRISTOL—DUNLOP—At Deseronto, on Wednesday, December 23, 1903, by the Rev. Edward Costigan, L. S. T., Henry James Bristol, of Napanee, to Miss Dunlop of Deseronto.

DEATHS.

HUFF—At the residence of Mr A A Bartlett, Rochester, on Tuesday Dec 27th, 1903, Edith L. Huff, daughter of Mr and Mrs W H Huff Water street, Napanee aged 25 years and 6 months. The funeral takes place from her parents residence on Sat. day at 2 p. m. to the Western vault.

with parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wagur, South Napanee.

The Misses Edna and Erminie Wagar, of Deseronto, are spending the week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Wagar, South Napanee.

Mrs. John Rowe, of Peterboro, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Centre St.

Mr. Bruce Williams, Mr. F. Lapum and Mr. A. J. Gleeson were in Belleville on Tuesday.

Hamilton Armstrong and little son, Harold, left Monday for Manitoba, where they will reside for a year or two.

Miss Jennie Crouch, Gananoque, is the guest of Miss Myrtle Knight this week.

Mr. Wm. Bicknell, Camden East, was a caller on the Express on Saturday.

The Shakespeare Club will meet at the residence of Mr. Herrington on Saturday evening, January 2nd. Richard III will be taken up next.

Mrs. D. J. Hogan visited her mother, Mrs. Morrison, Kingston, Christmas week.

Dr. Stratton and wife spent Christmas in Kingston the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Collier.

Mr. A. Haslett, Adolphustown, was in town on Monday and favored us with a call.

Mr. Patrick Campbell, of Owosso, Michigan, was in Napanee on Tuesday and paid The Express a visit.

Mr. Walter Boyes, of Picton, spent Christmas in town with his parents.

Messrs. Will and Dop Taylor took Christmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Taylor, South Napanee.

A. R. Davis, Winnipeg, is spending the holidays with his family.

Miss E. M. Henry, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Henry.

Miss Ethel Mair, Melita, Man., arrived on Christmas morning for a month's visit with relatives in town.

Miss Leah Sherwood, New York; L. Sherwood, wife and baby, are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherwood, Peety Hill.

Miss Bessie McRossie, New York, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McRossie.

N. A. Brisco, Columbia University, New York city, is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brisco, Dundas street.

Mr. Jas. Russell left on Thursday last week with a carload of cattle for Edmonton, Alberta.

E. W. Grange, of the Toronto News, spent the Christmas holidays in town.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Fralick, Cheyboygan, Mich., nee Minnie Gilpin, are rejoicing over the arrival of a son and heir.

The marriage of Miss Edith Coxall, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles G. Coxall, Tamworth, to Mr. Wesley Shier, Tamworth, will take place on New Year's Day, January 1st, in the Church of England, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Geo. Meagher and Miss Kemp, Trenton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meagher on Christmas.

Miss Lena Davis, Toronto, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Pallister is spending the holidays with her parents in Ottawa.

Slaughter Sale

NOTE A FEW OF THE PRICES :

TINWARE.

7c Heavy Tin Dippers	4c
10c Heavy Tin Dust Pans	5c
No 9 Heavy Tin Steamers	23c
20c Daisy Tea Kettles	15c
15c Iron Handles	10c
10c Potato Mashers	8c

GLASSWARE and CROCKERY.

\$2.00 Toilet Sets for	\$1.69
2.50 Toilet Sets for	1.97
8.50 Dinner Sets for	6.75
10c Heavy Lantern Chimneys	7c
20c Colored Vegetable Dishes	15c

town on Thursday.

Mr. Lawrence Byrnes, Tamworth, called on us on Saturday.

Miss Nellie Collins, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Boyle.

Mrs. Charles Lane held a family reunion on Christmas Day, the following members of the family being present: Mrs. Dr. Gray, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McBarrie, Buffalo; Mrs. A. Diagman, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lane, Chicago; Mr. Freeman Lane, Buffalo; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane, Napanee.

Mr. Ernest Gibson has accepted a position in Malley's drug store, Deseronto.

Mrs. Barritt, Toronto, spent this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ayleworth.

Miss Mabel Rowe, of Cash Bay, spent New Year's the guest of Mrs. John Rowe.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. William Edward Vine to Miss Carrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, on Wednesday, January 13th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Robt. Henry, Toronto, spent Xmas in town.

Mr. Frank O'Brien was home for Xmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Brien.

Mr. James Savage, of Melita, Man., is the guest of his brother, Mr. Henry Savage. This is his first visit to Napanee in twenty years.

Mr. George Greene, of Toronto, is spending the holidays with Harry Garrett and friends in town.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will visit Newburgh Monday noon, January 18th, and remain until night of January 19th, where he may be consulted at the Red Lion Hotel parlors. He will be in Tamworth on Wednesday, January 20th, and remain until Thursday, January 21st, where he may be consulted at Shield's Hotel parlors. He will visit Eftersprise, on Friday, January 22nd, remaining until Saturday, January 23rd, where consultation may be had at Hamilton's Hotel parlors. He will be in Napanee on Monday afternoon January 25th, remaining until Wednesday, January 27th, where he may be consulted at J. J. Perry's Drug Store.

GRETN.

We are having lots of snow now, consequently we are having fine sleighing.

Mr and Mrs Geo Loyst, Parma, spent Xmas at their son's Mr. Jno. Loyst's.

A number from here attended Bethany Christmas tree on Christmas eve and report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Miller, Collins Bay spent a couple of days last week at Jno. Loyst's.

Mrs. Alcombreck and sons spent Xmas at her father's at Bethel.

Mrs. James Wagar spent Xmas at Mr Jno. Mellows.

Mr and Mrs N. Young, and Mr and Mrs. B. Young, and Mrs. P. Fields spent Xmas at their brothers Darl and Howard Young.

Mr. Rossons spent Xmas at Mr Chas Houghs.

We are pleased to state that Mr. Scrimshaw is able to be around again after a slight attack of fever.

Miss Long has been re-engaged as teacher here.

For the next two weeks we will hold a Slaughter Sale in all Departments.

TEAS, COFFE and SOAPS.

Chase & Sainbornes Java and Mocha Coffee fresh ground 40c for 30c a pound. A special price with every pound of our 25c or 30c tea. Laundry and Toilet Soaps at very low prices.

DRY GOODS.

All our Staple Dry Goods by the yard at cost prices. Ladies' 75c Corsets at 60 cents. Ladies' 50c Corsets for 42 cents. Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery reduced in price.

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER III.

Instead of taking his way to the Embankment, as he intended, Hector passed up Essex Street into the Strand, crossed into Wych Street, and stepped through the gates of New Inn. He entered one of the doors on the left, climbed to the top floor, and kicked violently at one of the sported oaks. Through the letter slit he whistled a few bars of "Highland Laddie," and an answering voice from within replied, "Right O!" The oak swung open and Hector entered.

"Well," said a stout little man, re-seating himself at a table where was spread the inevitable bachelor breakfast of bacon and eggs. "Well," he said, going on with his meal.

This was Dr. Henry Balfour—a Scot, of course, the great authority on Nerves. He was short, stout, and sturdy; he was black-haired and black-moustached, and he had a chin of unusual strength and depth. "Give me a man with a nose," Napoleon said, he used to exclaim. "Give me a man with a chin," said I. "One other thing I prided myself on—he never showed surprise.

So when Hector seated himself and said, "Look here, Henry, you're going to give me a certificate that I am suffering from a nervous breakdown, and that my only chance of recovery is a six months' holiday," Dr. Henry Balfour helped himself to another cup of coffee, winked knowingly, and ejaculated mournfully, "O! Heckle! Heckle!"

Hector laughed and said, "What do you mean?"

"O! a clear case! a clear case!"

"Clear case of what?"

"Cherchez la femme, my boy! O! yes, I'll give you your certificate. You'll disappear for six months, and then one fine spring morning you'll turn up and introduce Mrs. Hector Chisholm Grant."

"You're wrong, Henry; indeed you're wrong."

"Deny there's a woman in it."

"I won't deny anything of the sort."

"No, because you can't. Well, it's none of my business. My business is to provide that certificate, I suppose."

He went to a desk and wrote the misleading document, signing it with all his titles and degrees. Many wondered why a man with such qualifications chose to lead so quiet an existence; but that quiet existence it was which enabled him to do such good work in his particular branch of science. He lived alone because he worked alone, and when he was not engaged at the great hospital for nervous diseases in Whitechapel, or was eating or sleeping, he was working. Never was such a glutton for work. While daylight lasted he would pore over a microscope, and when his lamp had to be lit he would sit down and write far into the small hours.

"This is a thundering lie, he said, as he handed the paper to Hector, 'but hang it, if a man can't tell a thumper for his friend what's the good of him? Now, get out. You're going away for six months. I know. I can see it in your eye. When I'm slogging away here, I shall think of you basking with Amaryllis in the shade. Naughty, naughty!" And he shook a reproving finger at Hector, who would have loved to tell his friend all about the adventure that was beginning, but he has pledged his own word to the Queen and Bravo that he would not speak of it save to those who might be of

day, Brick, take my word for that," he remarked to the porter, jerking his head towards Grant's room.

"John Highlandman?" queried the porter.

"That's 'im," replied the foreman. "Clean off, 'e is. You can 'ear 'im dammin' the Christmas number now. Look what 'e's given me for copy! I've 'ad some queer gents through my 'ands in my time, but this 'ere beats cock-fightin'."

"'E ast me," confided the porter.

"To tell 'im w'en the directors come in. 'Spore 'e's goin' to damn 'em next."

"'E's fit to tackle the Queen of Sheba this morning."

"They'll fire 'im, then. The Colonel won't stand much o' that. Sent me for a bottle of champagne last Friday. 'E wanted Dry Monopoly."

I fetched 'im Mowsey Shandon. 'Should 'ave 'eard 'im. 'Cussed like a Express train, nineteen to the dozen. 'Did my 'eart good to 'ear 'im. 'Wouldn't mind standin' 'im a bottle to 'ear it all again."

"Good-morn', sir—good-mornin'!" and the foreman bowed to the Colonel, who grunted acknowledgment as he opened the Board-room door and passed in.

"They're all in now," said the porter.

"Sh'll 'ave to tell John Highlandman." And he stepped out of his box and went towards Grant's room.

"See that your pistol's 'andy," called the foreman after him.

Brick had to repeat his information three times ere Grant gasped what he was saying.

"Directors in all now, sir."

"Thanks, Brick—Here, a minute. There's a sovereign for you, Brick."

"Thankee, sir. Much obliged, I'm sure. Thankee, sir," said Brick, adding to himself as he went back to his box: "If this is 'is special madness, long may it continue."

Grant tapped on the Board-room door, and without waiting for an answer entered.

The Board was in full session. The Colonel sat in the chair at the head of the table. The other four—an Architect, a retired Plumber, a Barrister, and a Guinea-Pig—sat two on each side. The Secretary sat opposite the Chairman. The Guinea-Pig was talking.

"The fact that he is my son-in-law," he was saying, but he stopped dead at the sound of Hector's entrance. The Board looked up, caught sight of Hector, looked a trifle guilty, and then began fiddling with pens and blotting-pads.

"Good-morning, gentlemen," said Grant.

"You wish to see us, Mr. Grant?" said the Chairman. "We're very busy just now."

"I won't keep you longer than I can help," said Hector; "but there is a matter of some importance to both of us which I would like to bring before you."

"Well, make it as short as you can," said the Colonel. He had a wholesome fear of Grant; indeed, so had the whole Board, individually and collectively; because, as may be gathered from the nature of their respective professions, they knew absolutely nothing of newspaper business, and Hector knew it from top to bottom.

"The fact is, gentlemen, I have been working the machine too hard."

"What's that?" cried the Plumber, who was dull of hearing. "Wants more machinery? Nonsense. I'll be no party to any more expenditure.

never taken a holiday. Let the time due to me stand for notice."

The Guinea-Pig slipped round to the Chairman and whispered in his ear.

The Chairman nodded with satisfaction, and the Guinea-Pig went back to his chair.

"My colleague," he said, waving his hand towards the Guinea-Pig, "has been pleading with me for you. I have decided—and I think I may speak also for my other colleagues of the Board—"

"Hear, hear!"

"That we will waive the question of notice. We will also waive the question of compensation in lieu of notice. This, I trust, Mr. Grant, you will recognize as very magnanimous on our part; it is practically tantamount to presenting you with six months' salary. Good-morning, Mr. Grant."

"Thank you," said Hector, and the humor of it all seized him. He roared with laughter, to the astonishment of business intellects.

"Now," he went on, "that I am a mere outsider, I may tell you something. It won't do you any good. You won't believe it, and I tell it you only because it pleases me to do it. It is this: You're a set of patronizing humbugs; you are fools; you are worse, you are fools that don't know you are fools."

"Anyhow, we were going to sack you if you hadn't resigned," roared the Colonel, stung out of his self-complacency.

"Then that's one more item to be scored against you," laughed Hector. "I shall wire that score off one day. Good-bye till then."

"O! all the insolent—" began the Colonel.

"Anyhow, he's gone," said the Guinea-Pig. "Now Gregory—that's my son-in-law—as I was saying, can begin at once."

"At half Grant's salary?" said the Colonel.

"Certainly," said the Guinea-Pig.

"Kin ly note, Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Charles John Gregory has been appointed to succeed Mr. Grant."

And the Board sent Brick out for drinks. The shareholders paid. Before Brick had returned Hector was packing his bag for a journey to Liverpool.

"The Orange King!" he murmured.

"He's the man!"

(To be Continued.)

THE SORE THROAT.

And the Precautions It Should Suggest.

Of all common complaints, to which both old and young are subject, a sore throat, as it is generally called, is one of the most ordinary. But there are many varieties of sore throat and it may be of interest to deal briefly with those kinds commonly met with.

Acute pharyngitis—simple sore throat—often follows after catching cold or after exposure to cold, or it may be constitutional—such in connection with gout or rheumatism. In this case the throat appears to be red and more or less dry, while the tonsils and uvula are often a good deal swollen.

The patient, as a rule, endeavors to cough; he has a continual desire to clear the throat, owing to a dry tickling feeling there.

A considerable amount of pain follows the effort to swallow food or drink. There is also some slight rise of temperature and feverish feeling at the onset of the trouble, as well as stiffness of the neck and slight deafness.

This kind of sore throat rarely lasts more than a few days, and an aperient of Epsom salts at the commencement with a few inhalations of steam from a bowl of hot water and avoidance of cold and draughts, will soon make the patient quite well again.

A frequent sequel to this, but attendant generally on neglect in treatment, is the form of chronic pharyngitis that follows several different attacks of the acute form.

A Fair Deceiver

I.

"I know you won't mind, Edith, will you? I feel dreadful about going, but it's a matter of such importance to Cecil. His aunt is a perfect crank, and she arranges a list of visits that must be carried out like the commands of Royalty. You see, I haven't a head for dates, and I never realized we were booked to go away the day after your arrival. But it will only be for two days, clearest; and you see how impossible it is for me to get out of it."

Doris Fenn rattled on, and Edith tried to conceal her dismay. It was disheartening to have looked forward to two pleasant weeks with an old school-friend at her charming country home, only to be greeted with the intelligence that her hostess was obliged to go away to visit her husband's aunt, and that she was to be left alone in a strange house.

"You will have Mary and cook to look after you, and you can go out on the lake, and everybody has promised to call, so you can't get lonely. And, besides, it is only for two days, Edith. I'll be back on Thursday morning, and then we'll enjoy the rest of your visit together. Next week Cecil's cousin from Dublin, whom I've never seen, but who Cecil says is a dear fellow, is coming to stay with us, and I hope you will like him."

When Doris had departed with her husband, Edith made up her mind to make the best of things. She settled herself in the hammock with a book, prepared to enjoy a long, lazy afternoon. Perhaps she dozed off, though she said she never could sleep in the daytime, for, after finishing a chapter, her next consciousness was of someone—a man—jumping out of a trap, in all probability coming to call.

With alacrity Edith tumbled out of the hammock, and realizing her dishevelled appearance, ran into the hall, where she collided with Mary, the maid.

"There's a man coming up the steps. Say I'm out, or indisposed, or—" she whispered excitedly. Then finding she was cut off from the stairs, which were directly in front of the open doorway, she retreated behind the curtain of the sitting-room.

"Mrs. Fenn?" asked a pleasant voice. And then came Mary's reply:

"Mrs. Fenn isn't home, sir. She's gone away."

"Gone away?" repeated the voice, in some astonishment. "Oh, no! You tell her it is Mr. Fenn's Cousin Ronald, from Dublin. Now, trot along, my good girl. Don't stand in the doorway. I've come to stay, and I might as well tell you I saw Mrs. Fenn disappear into the house as I came up the steps, so you'll oblige me by taking my card to your mistress."

By this time he was in the hall, and Edith, finding that she was trapped, came slowly from behind her place of concealment.

He looked up, and made a step forward.

"Cousin Doris, I'm sorry I burst in upon you in this fashion. I know you didn't expect me till next week, but I found I could get away earlier, so I determined to take you and Cecil by surprise."

He was tall and good-looking, and Edith found that, in spite of her embarrassment, she was smiling up at him, and that really she did not mind.

"I am not your cousin—" she began, hastening to correct his mistake.

"I can see it in your eyes. When I'm slogging away here, I shall think of you basking with Amoryllis in the shade. Naughty, naughty!" And he shook a reproving finger at Hector, who would have loved to tell his friend all about the adventure that was beginning, but he has pledged his own word to the Queen and Bravo that he would not speak of it save to those who might be of use. And he did not see how Balfour could help.

"Good-bye," said Hector. "I'll tell you this much! There is a woman in the case, I am disappearing for six months, and there the matter ends."

"Ends—for the present," said Balfour. "For the present? The rest follows. Would you dispute my intuition, the intuition of Henry Balfour, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., Corresponding Member of the Pasteur Institute, Vice-President of the Neurological Society, Grand Manufacturer of Fraudulent Certificates to Lovelorn Highlanders? Get out, Heckle, and good luck to the wooing!"

As Hector went down the narrow stairs he laughed at Balfour's rattle-brain chaff; but behind his laughter there lurked for a moment the merest shadow of a desire that such an end to his adventure were possible. Just for a moment he made a picture—Maddalena and himself—but he rubbed the colors out with a sigh.

As he passed into his office he nodded to the porter and said, "Let me know when the directors come in: they meet at half-past eleven, I think."

"Yes, sir, half-past eleven. Let you know at once, sir."

For the next hour Hector busied himself with his work. At least he tried honestly to busy himself, but in the middle of making up a page, or writing three lines to fit a column he would sit back in his chair and murmur to himself "Queen Maddalena, whom God preserve!" The foreman compositor stood patiently waiting for Hector to complete some very trivial task. Hector, staring into vacancy, forgot all about him. The porter entered with papers, a junior sub-editor came with some corrected galley-slips, a clerk laid down a bundle of contributors' payment-sheets that needed Hector's signature; Hector was oblivious of everything. For ten minutes the long-suffering foreman endured it. Then he ventured to remonstrate.

"Try a smoke, sir," he said.

"Eh? what's that?"

"Get the steam up, sir," and the man laughed apologetically. "You're never tight of a mornin' until you get the engine goin'."

That was true. Hector as a rule could do nothing until he had a cigarette. He lit one now, mechanically, took a deep inhalation, and then blew the smoke out slowly.

"Now we're all right, sir," said the foreman. "We're beind t'is mornin' and I've got sixteen pages of the Christmas number to do to-day, too."

"Christmas number! Damn the Christmas number!" said Hector, flinging his cigarette into the paper-littered fireplace. "And damn The Week Illustrated, and damn all newspapers. That tobacco's not worth smoking." His palate remembered the cigarettes of the night before. "I'm not fit for work to-day, Goodman, and I'm not going to do any—that's more. I'm going away for a holiday, I'm going to cut this, I'm going—Here!" Bundling together galley-proofs, payment vouchers, unopened letters and papers, Romeike cuttings and all the omnium gathering of a journalist's table, and thrust the heap into the astonished foreman's arms, and pushed him out of the room.

"There's something for you, Goodman. That'll keep you going. Make a paper out of that. Come back in an hour and tell me how you are getting on."

The foreman departed sadly. He was used to the madmen who make papers, but for Mr. Grant to do this sort of thing—

"I can see the professions, they knew absolutely nothing of newspaper business, and Hector knew it from top to bottom."

"The fact is, gentlemen, I have been working the machine too hard."

"What's that?" cried the Plumber, who was dull of hearing. "Wants more machinery? Nonsense. I'll be no party to any more expenditure. I came on this Board to see—"

The Architect explained in a whisper. "I have been to see my doctor this morning, Dr. Balfour, the nerve specialist. Here is his certificate. You will see he recommends that I should take a six months' holiday."

"Um—ah!" said the Colonel, reading Balfour's elaborate fabrication. "Um—ah! Then, Mr. Grant—and he hesitated for a moment—"what do you propose doing?"

"I wish to ask," said Hector, "for six months' leave of absence." "This is very awkward, very awkward indeed," said the Chairman. "When you came in we were just discussing an enlargement of the paper. In three days of severe competition we must move with the times."

"With the Daily Mail," sniggered the Barrister, who had heard the joke in court the previous day.

"We were looking to you to help in the matter. We have also been formulating a scheme for financial reinforcement in all the departments. Your aid there would be invaluable. We have been dropping money heavily of late, as you know."

"I know nothing of the kind," said Hector.

"Then you ought to have known, Mr. Grant. We know," with a wave of his hand towards his brother-directors.

"The profits for the last six months," Hector began.

"Parson me," said the Chairman. "I was speaking. And in any case, Mr. Grant, that has nothing to do with your request, with I am afraid I must characterize as something unheard-of in the—ah—journalistic world."

"Surely," said Hector, "four years of work without a holiday is some claim."

"I know nothing about that," put in the Colonel idly. "I have now been Chairman of this company for, let me see—"

"Seven weeks," said Hector. "You are the fourth Chairman within as many months."

"And I have no cognizance of what has happened in the past. I trust I have, in my long experience of men and things, learned the A. B. C. of business—namely, to deal with every case on its own merits." And he bowed his head modestly.

"Speaking for myself, and I think also for my colleagues on the Board—"

"Hear, hear," from the Guinea-Pig, who was never known to say anything else, except when he was ed to unload one of his many sons-in-law on one of his many suffering companies.

"Colleagues on the Board, we cannot entertain your—um—proposal—ah—that we should grant you so long a term for—er—patching up the machine. Besides," he went on in a great hurry, "my colleagues and myself have been nothing a—a—falling off—"

"Thank you," said Hector. "You need say no more. I think I can suit myself best, and you, too, by resigning formally. I do so now."

"Kindly note, Mr. Thompson," said the Chairman to the Secretary in a great hurry, "that Mr. Grant has placed his resignation in our hands. Note also that we have much—er—regret in accepting it. By the bye, Mr. Grant, when do you wish to begin your holiday? In three months' time, I suppose."

"I wish to begin it now," said Hector, whose temper was beginning to warm, although, on the whole, he was rather amused by the farcical formality of the whole thing.

"You forget that we are entitled to some sort of notice."

"You forget," said Hector, "that in my four years' service I have

apricent of Epsom salts at the commencement with a few inhalations of steam from a bowl of hot water and avoidance of cold and draughts, will soon make the patient quite well again."

A frequent sequel to this, but attending generally on neglect in treatment, is the form of chronic pharyngitis that follows several different attacks of the acute form.

Among clergymen, costermongers, public speakers and others who have to strain their voices, as well as among those who smoke or drink to excess, it is very often met with.

HERE THE BEST ADVICE

is to avoid the exciting cause, giving rest to the voice and abstaining from tobacco and alcohol; gargles and sprays to the throat only give temporary relief.

Acute tonsillitis, or inflammation of the tonsils, is a common form of sore throat among young adults.

Wet, cold and bad sanitary surroundings—bad smells, etc.—are frequent cause. The attack commences, as a rule, with a chilly feeling, accompanied by pains in the back and limbs, while the temperature is considerably raised, reaching 102 degrees or higher; there is severe headache and great pain in the throat, more especially on swallowing.

On examination the tongue is seen to be very red, and the breath is very offensive; the tonsils are red and swollen and have small, creamy white spots on their surface.

As this form of sore throat is very catching and may attack all the inmates of a house, it calls for energetic treatment, isolation of the patient being imperatively demanded.

The great danger here is that diphtheria in its early stages may be mistaken for it; therefore, if there is the slightest doubt, a physician should at once see the patient, especially if the white spots on the tonsils increase in size, connect or spread to other parts of the throat. The treatment should be as follows:

Entire rest in bed, with a milk diet. A thick piece of flannel, wrung out of ice-cold water, placed round the neck, will often give great relief.

A dose of Epsom Salts should be given, and the throat gargled frequently with a solution of chlorate of potash (eight grains to the ounce of water), added to a little glycerine.

Later on, when the inflammation is subsiding doses of quinine and iron and other tonics should be used and a more generous diet adopted. A change of air during late convalescence is very beneficial.

A CONVICT'S WEDDING.

A man who had just been sentenced at Geneva for two years' imprisonment for assault, was by the clemency of the court, allowed to marry before settling down to the prosaic realities of hard labor. On the wedding morning, therefore, the convict-bridegroom duly handcuffed, was escorted from prison to the offices of the magistrate, where the civil ceremony took place, two prison warders in uniform standing by as witnesses. After that this curious bridal party adjourned to the house of the newly-wedded pair and sat down to a sumptuous repast. The day passed in feasting and song, the bridegroom evidently having made up his mind to make as much hay as possible during his brief glimpse of sunshine. The only skeletons at the feast were the uniformed representatives of the law, who, however, seem to have made their presence as little irksome as was consistent with the due performance of their rather anxious duties.

"Papa, I don't like to hurt your feelings, but it always makes me angry when folks say I resemble you so much." "Don't worry, daughter. I get tolerably mad about it, too."

but I found I could get away earlier, so I determined to take you and Cecil by surprise."

He was tall and good-looking, and Edith found that, in spite of her embarrassment, she was smiling up at him, and that really she did not go

"I am not your cousin—" she began, hastening to correct his mistake.

"Of course you're not, but I feel as if I'd like to call you Cousin Doris. You see, we've never had any girls in our family, and I've always envied fellows who had sisters. That's why I want to make the most of our relationship. You won't mind, will you?"

Edith laughed. He would not allow her to set him right.

"But—" she tried to tell him again.

He interrupted her.

"My portmanteau is still outside. The man is waiting to carry it up, and I'm so hot and dusty that I'd like to take a dip in the lake before dinner."

Edith gave it up. After all, if he took her for Doris, it would put them both at their ease; while by stating the truth, she would only embarrass him and complicate her own position.

"Your room is right at the head of the stairs."

She thanked the Fates that Doris had mentioned that Cecil's cousin was to occupy the yellow room.

"Thanks. You're awfully good, cousin Doris. And by the way, what time does Brian get home?"

Edith hesitated.

"He's away. He won't be back until Thursday."

Of course, she had to explain the matter to the servants; but both Mary and the cook listened with disfavor, and it took all of her most persuasive eloquence to get them to abet her in her plan.

II.

Ronald was waiting when she came down to dinner, and he took her in with a glance of approval.

"You London girls, somehow, seem different from those in the country, and I know we are going to be great friends, Cousin Doris!" he said.

Edith hoped so, with a shade less enthusiasm.

Then Mary announced dinner.

To Edith's relief, the evening passed off quietly. After dinner they went out on the lake, and thus missed some callers. Edith told herself that luck was on her side when she heard the news from Mary, and she gave a sigh of relief that there was only one day more of deception to be faced.

They sat in the garden, and Ronald smoked cigarettes and talked of himself and his affairs.

When it was over, Edith admitted that it had really passed off better than she had any right to expect, and she retired with little qualms of conscience.

"He himself said it would not be proper if he were not Cousin Ronald to my Cousin Doris, and I think he will enjoy the joke when he finds it out," was her concluding argument.

The next morning passed rapidly, as he had many photographs to show her, and he talked entertainingly of what he had seen.

Just before luncheon Edith heard carriage-wheels, and, glancing in the direction of the road, perceived a smart trap turning in at the gate. She sprang nervously to her feet, upsetting the pile of photographs.

"Cousin Ronald, please take these views away; and would you mind staying upstairs? The girl who is coming to sail is an awful bore, and she'll never leave if she finds you here. Oh, do go; and let me get rid of her soon!"

And Ronald, after a moment's thought, gathered up his photos and went into the house.

The carriage stopped, and a groom

jumped down and went to the horse's head. The girl got out and came up the steps, at the head of which stood Edith, smiling broadly. "How d'ye do? Awfully nice of you to call!" she murmured, holding out her hand.

The girl seated herself, and eyed her hostess furtively. Her manner was strangely ill at ease.

"My name is Brooker—" she began.

"And mine is Wells. How funny!" And Edith to her own horror, began to giggle.

Miss Brooker forced a smile.

"Mrs. Fern is our nearest neighbor, and she asked me to call. She feared you might be lonely." There was a pause, and Miss Brooker glanced curiously at a gunmetal cigarette-case lying on the settee. "We would be so glad to have you dine with us to-night, informally."

The invitation was given with less warmth than Miss Brooker had intended before she caught sight of the cigarette-case.

Edith, who had noted the pause, and followed her visitor's gaze, reached out her hand carelessly, picked up the offending case, and laughed.

"Pray don't think I smoke, Miss Brooker; but I carry some dyspepsia tablets in this." She slipped in into her pocket. "You are awfully kind to ask me to dine with you, and I should enjoy it very much, but the fact is—the fact is, I am dieting. I can't eat anything but the lightest food, and the doctor has forbidden me to be up later than nine o'clock."

Miss Brooker made a movement to rise.

"I am sorry. You don't look like a dyspeptic," she said. Edith's cheeks were flaming. "And I feel as if I would like to do something for Doris's friend, but you won't let me."

Suddenly Ronald began to whistle, and Miss Brooker rose stiffly.

"That's the carpenter," volunteered Edith deprecatingly; "and, as it isn't my house, I don't like to tell him he mustn't whistle."

Miss Brooker made no reply, but held out her hand, and, with a curt good-morning, stepped into her carriage and drove off.

Edith was on the verge of tears.

"What must she think of me? I never knew one lie could lead to so many!" she murmured wearily, as she went indoors to call Ronald.

After dinner they sat on the verandah, and he brought out his mandolin and played for her. Suddenly she stopped.

"Have you a sister?" he asked.

"No."

"I was just thinking what a lucky fellow Cecil was, and I was wishing you had a sister."

There was a pause. Ronald was telling himself he had no right to be so interested in his cousin's wife, and Edith was wondering what he would say when he found out the truth.

The next morning Ronald did not whistle as he passed under her window on his way to the lake. When he took his seat opposite to her at the breakfast-table he said:

"I find I must go away to-day."

"Go away! Without seeing Cecil?"

"I'll see him in town. But I've suddenly remembered something I must do at once."

"Cecil will be so disappointed."

There was real regret in her voice.

"I can't stay. It's impossible!" he groaned.

The red mounted quickly to Edith's cheeks. She must put an end to the masquerade soon.

"You don't—" she began. But he faced her, cool and self-contained.

"Don't—don't make it harder for me!" he said bitterly. "I ought to have known the cousinship wouldn't go down."

Suddenly there was a stir outside, and the door flew open, to admit Doris and her husband.

"Edith, what does this mean?"

About theHouse

So many simple yet dainty stitches may be turned by nimble fingers into exquisite trimmings with but little trouble and still less expense that I often wonder why a greater number do not take advantage of the fact, writes a correspondent. Handiwork for decorative purposes has been of more or less prominence since long before Cleopatra graced her feast to Caesar in an exquisitely embroidered veil, but much of the hand wrought work has taken the form of elegant and costly granitures, and consequently been an unthought of luxury to all but the wealthy.

Now the simpler stitches are coming to the front, and for waists or children's clothes nothing is more suitable. Besides the home touch gives to the article an individuality which not even the most expensive braids of the shops can supply.

We are all familiar with the decorative possibilities of the various brier and herringbone stitches, but the old well-known buttonhole stitch has been slighted. It is capable of very tasteful effects if given the opportunity. Try it in parallel rows, the stitches gradually lengthening and then growing shorter again, five to each point, and the points of the two rows almost touching. The outer edges keep straight and even, and between the two rows place French knots, not tiny ones, but of generous size. On a cream or brown dress use red floss for the buttonholing and golden yellow for the knots. For red, black and yellow or brown and yellow are good, or two shades of green.

Another equally pretty trimming is formed of rows of disks not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter set between parallel rows of plain narrow buttonholing. The owner of a black silk coat ornamented after this manner has recently become a target for compliments without number on her originality and workmanship. She used a three-quarter-inch black ribbon as the basis of her needlework. The edges were treated with buttonholing an eighth of an inch deep of a rich creamy silk floss, soft twisted but not too fine. The disks formed a row between, green, blue and cream color following each other in succession. The disks were embroidered straight across all in the same direction. Each was then outlined in one of the other colors; the green in blue; the blue in cream; and the cream in green. This ornamented ribbon was then used in the form of bands on the coat. Pastel shades on a cream ground would be charming, or on darker material the tints found in autumn foliage would work up admirably.

The old-time cross stitch is another fad of our grandmothers which has forged to the front again. Band trimming and all manner of conventional designs are carried out in this simple stitch with highly gratifying results. The beauty of this work rests largely on placing the tiny crosses in exactly the same direction throughout the design. This work is best adapted to the canvas weaves. Any material woven in small squares can be utilized, or the work can be done over cotton canvas, and the threads of the canvas drawn out after the stitches are in place.

Any pattern used in bead weaving can be converted into a cross stitch design by substituting crosses for beads. Or, if one has a favorite embroidery design it can be turned into a cross stitch pattern in this way: Trace the outline of the design on paper. With a ruler divide all the space into squares the size you wish to make the crosses. Now fill the

be costly, but the spoils will compensate.

HELPFUL HINTS.

To close a small leak in a tin vessel in use, sift into it a handful of cornmeal. It swells and soon closes the aperture.

Buckwheat flour will absorb oil; when spilled on the carpet there is really nothing to fear if one pours over it plenty of buckwheat (wheat will answer) to entirely cover the spot. In a few hours the flour will be moistened by the oil and it may be swept up and fresh put on. Even a third time may be necessary, but it will remove the oil so thoroughly that the spot may not be discovered.

A tidy housewife suggests that it is best to cope with a spot of grease on a bodice or waistcoat while it—the spot—is still fresh. Spots of all kinds, not less than stains, are much harder to get out when old than fresh, she remarks. Spots caused by food tend to spread and sink in. If one wipes off all that will come with a clean napkin the minute the accident occurs and then embraces the first opportunity to pour benzine or naphtha over it and rub it with a piece of the goods one can often succeed in removing it altogether.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has an extensive knowledge of agriculture, and one of his recreations is the running of a dairy farm, in which he takes a keen practical interest. The farm is, as may be supposed, kept mainly for pleasure; but it is conducted on economical principles, and has proved a signal success.

From grocer-boy to scientist is the honorable record of Dr. John James, head of the Physics Department, High School, Middlesbrough, England, who was recently appointed Director of Education for the county of Glamorgan. He began life as a grocer's apprentice, but subsequently went to Oxford, where he obtained his B. A. and B. Sc. degrees.

Dr. Penticost, the famous preacher, is a picturesque personality. Born sixty-one years ago in Illinois, the lad, through the failure of his father, had a rough life as a laborer on the high roads, wood-chopper in the forests, and hotel servant. At nineteen he became deputy-clerk to the United States Supreme Court at Kansas, studied law, then entered a theological training college, enlisted for the Civil War, resumed his profession of the law, and at length became a Baptist minister.

Lord Radstock, who is now in his seventy-first year, is a man of strong religious convictions, whose sermons are much more eloquent than his speeches in the House of Lords. So daring has he been in his missionary enterprise that thirty years ago he invaded Russia and founded a sect after his own heart—the Pashkoffski. The price he paid for his daring was that he was forbidden to enter Russia again, so alarmed were the authorities at the possibilities of his zeal.

There are many stories told of the absentmindedness of the late Professor Mommson, the German historian. On one occasion he was with his son, then a boy of ten, in a street-car. The latter fidgeted about so much that the Professor, who was lost in thought, turned sharply upon him and asked him his name. "The same as yours, sir," was the answer. The onlookers who had grasped the position and recognized the diminutive figure of the distinguished savant, were vastly amused. Another instance is recorded when the Professor was discovered composedly deciphering Roman inscriptions by the light of a candle while

SALT WATER EXPERIMENT

THE REMEDY WAS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

People of Hastings, England, Thought They Had a Panacea for Civic Ills.

While very much is heard of the success that attends municipal ownership in English and Scotch cities, very little is heard of its failures. The most notable failure in this new method of supplying utilities to the people and of doing public work by public machinery is that of the great salt water experiment which recently ended in economic disaster for several coast cities in England. It was not long ago that some alert genius in the town of Hastings conceived the daring and original idea of "harnessing the ocean" to sprinkle the streets of that city. So simple was the plan and so obvious was its desirability that the municipal fathers of Hastings proceeded without delay to put it into effect. Of course, the execution of the plan was quite expensive. An entire new plant for pumping and mairing was necessary, but expense is no object when the public pays the bills, especially when the public is vastly benefited by the expenditure. And in this case there was manifest a double desirability inasmuch as a large revenue to the city was clearly in sight. Why not extend the pipe system generally, so that anyone who desired it could have his salt water dip in his own private bathroom? It was an alluring prospect, and the plans went through with a rush.

ADVANTAGES APPARENT.

News of the salt water system in Hastings spread rapidly and a number of coast towns took advantage of the example and were presently equipped with pumps and pipes in plenty. The system seemed to be the very acme of desirability and perfectibility. Numerous advantages not thought of before were discovered as soon as it was put into actual practice. Sea salt is known to have considerable antiseptic power, and its presence in all the streets had a most salubrious effect on the general hygienic state of the town. This, in connection with the fact that everybody who could afford it had private sea water bathing facilities, wrought a two-fold good effect on the general health. Again, the salt, being highly hygroscopic, or water absorbing, the general humidity was reduced. Still again it was found that as the salt accumulated on the surface of the streets it formed a hard and neatly rounded roadbed. Lastly—and possibly the most desirable feature of the entire affair—the revenue to the city from private consumption was vastly larger than even the most urgent advocates of the plan had looked for. In one word, the system proved itself to be an unqualified success, no matter how its most fastidious critic was disposed to look at it. The genius in Hastings who originated the idea became quite popular and was praised as a positive benefactor to his kind. So much for the bright side of the picture. Now for the dark.

SALT, SALT EVERYWHERE.

All students of chemistry know that common salt possesses the property of deliquescence, which is another name for the taking up of water from the air. Salt takes up water from the air—that is, it becomes wet. When there is very little humidity in the air salt remains comparatively dry; when there is much water in the air it becomes quite wet. Now upon dry days the salt on the streets of our English coast towns became dry and was blown about by the winds. It settled on the goods in shops, worked its way into the most remote corners of cloth and clothes, settled upon fruits and vegetables, upon carpets and furniture, and, in short, it did precisely what fine dust will do. But, unfortunately, it was deliquescent, and, unlike dust, it took up water from

to the masquerade soon.
"You don't—," she began. But he faced her, cool and self-contained.
"Don't—don't make it harder for me!" he said bitterly. "I ought to have known the cousinship wouldn't go down."

Suddenly there was a stir outside, and the door flew open, to admit Doris and her husband.

"Edith, what does this mean?" cried little Mrs. Fenn. "We drove up to the back door so as not to disturb you, and we find you entertaining a young man at breakfast. Please unravel the mystery. I'm dying of curiosity. Why, Cecil, is he your Cousin Ronald? I'm so glad!"

Ronald, who was still shaking Cecil's hand warmly, listened, and tried to take it all in.

"Ronald, I hope Edith has been a good hostess. It's rather irregular but you seem to have got on famously. Cecil, you haven't spoken to Edith."

Cecil dropped his cousin's hand, but Ronald sprang forward to intercept the delayed greeting.

"Then you're not Cecil's wife! You're not Cousin Doris!" he cried, seizing her two hands in his and holding them tightly.

Edith tried in vain to free herself; her face was scarlet.

"Let me explain. You wouldn't let me the other day. You forced the relationship upon me," she said. Ronald smiled broadly.

"Then I'm not going away, and I don't care if you haven't a sister!" he cried cheerfully.

"Of course you're not going away!" interrupted Cecil. "But will one of you kindly explain what it all means?"

Then Edith told the story of the last two days.—London Answers.

NEW POSTAL DEPARTURE.

Scheme Devised By British Postmaster-General.

Satisfied that a "cash-on-delivery" system of parcel postage will serve the greatest good of the greatest number, the British Postmaster-General has had an outline of the scheme prepared for the information of shop-keepers, large and small.

The scheme proposed is as follows: Parcels and registered postal packets will be handed over to the Post Office on the understanding that the sender receives through the Post Office the money due to him on them or gets his parcels back.

Parcels and packets will be accepted at every post office, and delivered in every part of the United Kingdom by postmen, who will collect on delivery trade charges of moderate amount.

The sender of a trade charge packet—i.e., C.O.D.—will be required to write on the cover his name and address and the amount to be collected on delivery, and also to tender with the packet a form of request. The receiving post office will give the sender a certificate of posting.

The postman taking out the packet from the office of delivery will collect the charge. No receipt will be taken or given on delivery. The money will be remitted to the sender of the parcel by a money order or postal order.

For the services rendered a small fee will be charged in addition to the postage.

Commenting on the plan, a high official at St. Martin's-le-Grand said that the advantage of the national C. O. D. system as against the ordinary carrier was that, while the ordinary carrier serves only where he can make a profit, the Post Office will serve near and far, large customers or small, without distinction and at a uniform rate. The small shopkeeper will be able to order goods from wholesale houses with greater facility than previously.

A woman may cure her husband of the tobacco habit by purchasing his cigars for him.

Any pattern used in bead weaving can be converted into a cross stitch design by substituting crosses for beads. Or, if one has a favorite embroidery design it can be turned into a cross stitch pattern in this way: Trace the outline of the design on paper. With a ruler divide all the space into squares the size you wish to make the crosses. Now fill the forms of flowers with crosses, one to each square, following the outline as nearly as possible. You can then count the crosses necessary to carry out the design in any given direction.

A FEW HINTS FOR WIVES.

Don't make the evening repeat a confessional for household troubles. Your husband has troubles of his own. You may be one of them.

Don't be the last to acknowledge his merits. Men love flattery as women do finery.

Don't put him on the fire escape to smoke. Suppose the draperies do get full of the fumes. Some day you may hunger for the smell of them.

Don't wear a chip on your shoulder. An ounce of forgiveness is worth a pound of pride. Give it. You can have your way when he is not looking.

Don't be ashamed to proclaim your love for him. Tell him often, and demand a response. It gives him something to think about.

Don't antagonize his men friends. They may be better than they look. Don't travel wide apart, or the chains will cut. The only way not to feel them is to keep close together.

Don't cook unless you know how. When his digestion goes, reform administration is dead.

Don't ask him for money; make him offer it. You know the way. If you do not, you should. Something in a man's constitutional make-up rebels when he is asked to part with his money. Men shirk the things that are expected of them; but they will give freely of time, money, and labor when accredited with not only the thing done, but the impulse that prompts it. Men are generous enough, but they like large portions of glory.

Be prudent and as thrifty as you can. Men are attracted by ethereal means, but held by material methods. Wise economy, however, requires great tact. There is no economy in that course which leaves your linens limp, your personality shoddy, or your home regime conducted on poor-house rations.

Don't listen to outside criticism, whether of friends or relatives-in-law.

Don't attach too much importance to those little tiffs which may be the result of outside worries or indigestion. Make allowances for his being human. Give him the benefit of every doubt. If you put a pint man in a quart measure he will grow up to it.

Don't condemn these rules the first time they fail. They are good. The only question is, Are we good enough to persevere with them until we get results?

Let's begin to court him "all new from the beginning." Let's blot out the ugly interim of cruel words and acts, and offer him wholesome good-fellowship. Let's have a talk, and pledge ourselves to keep the peace until we come to an understanding. And then let's away with false pride that has gained us no end but to widen the breach, and drag a net for him, as we did in the pre-nuptial days when we wore our best gowns and bore our best temper, and said tender things that scattered the cause of dispute.

Suppose he is in the wrong—we promised to help bear his burdens; why not share his fault with him? There is all the world against us on the other side of the front door; let's fight to win. The ammunition may

lost in thought, turned sharply upon him and asked him his name. "The same as yours, sir," was the answer. The onlookers who had grasped the position and recognized the diminutive figure of the distinguished savant, were vastly amused. Another instance is recorded when the Professor was discovered composingly deciphering Roman inscriptions by the light of a candle while his hair was on fire!

Sir Reginald Hart is the happy possessor of many decorations, of which five are for personal bravery. First and foremost comes the V. C., which he won in 1879 by saving a trooper of the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Afghan campaign; then there is the Royal Humane Society's silver medal, together with a clasp which was added for saving the life of a native in India; while the fourth and fifth decorations are medals presented to him by the French President and the Mayor of Boulogne for saving life in that town. Besides these, General Hart wears the medals for several Indian campaigns, as well as for Egypt and, of course, South Africa, where he was with General Buller on the Tugela.

The King of Roumania, for whose Queen the British cherish a genuine affection as "Carmen Sylvia," is Sovereign of the youngest monarchy in Europe. He was a grim, hard-fighting soldier before he was permitted by the Powers to be a Sovereign. He commemorates his origin in a singular fashion. The crown he wears is of solid iron, plain and unadorned. It was fashioned, by his desire, from a huge cannon which he and his brave Roumanian troops captured from the Turks at Plevna. Unadorned, heavy, sombre-looking, the crown for which he fought and won is unique among diadems. His beautiful Queen, too, wears a crown remarkable for its simplicity and inexpensiveness. It has not a jewel in it, but is just plain beaten gold, which the rough-and-ready goldsmiths of Bucharest made her two-and-twenty years ago.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, of England, who is nearly eighty-one, made his great name just short of half a century ago, when, as a young surgeon in the Malay Archipelago, there occurred to him that theory of natural selection which also occurred independently to Darwin some years earlier, and to Herbert Spencer earlier still. It is a noteworthy fact that, both Darwin and Wallace have told us that they reached the idea as a direct result of the reading of Malthus's essay on population. Besides being a vigorous defender of spiritualism, Dr. Wallace has committed himself to entire faith in phrenology, and is an ardent anti-vaccinator. Until the present year he has never published any work upon astronomy. There can be little question that his last book, with its 330 pages, constitutes one of the most remarkable instances of rapid and exhausting work ever achieved by an octogenarian.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES.

Almost every corps in the army has a nickname. The "Rusty Buckles," "The Straw Boots," "The Daily Advertisers," are the nicknames of some crack cavalry regiments. Some regiments of the line are known as "The Holy Boys," "The Elegant Extracts," "The Peacemakers," "The Lightning Conductors," and "The Blind, Half-Hundred." The Royal Army Medical Corps are known as "The Pills" and "The Linseed Lancers," and the transport part of the Army Service Corps as "Pickford's Hussars."

Fond Mother—"Tommy, darling, this is your birthday. What would you like best to do?" Tommy, darling (after a moment's reflection)—"I think I should enjoy seeing the baby spanked."

the streets of our English coast towns became dry and was blown about by the winds. It settled on the goods in shops, worked its way into the most remote corners of cloth and clothes, settled upon fruits and vegetables, upon carpets and furniture, and, in short, it did precisely what fine dust will do. But, unfortunately, it was deliquescent, and, unlike dust, it took up water from the air and became wet, thereby making havoc of values in almost every kind of commodity upon which it had settled.

But this was only part of the trouble. The flying salt not only ruined the clothes people wore, but it got into eyes and mouths, which is not the most pleasant thing imaginable by any means. It clung to the wheels of carriages, destroying the paint thereon, and was dashed wet against the bodies of the carriages, eating away the varnish and the color there. It formed crystalline layers on boots and shoes and declined to be removed even with the aid of spatulas and knives. And if no more could be said of it, it was by this time preceived to be a positive public nuisance.

Alas! Not half has been said of it yet. For this omnipresent and pestiferous salt, not content with working above ground, must needs carry on its depredations in the dark and underground. For it was found that it corroded the pipes through which it was distributed, causing leaks without number and without warning of when and where they were about to occur. Families awoke to find their houses deluged with sea water. People could not sit down to a meal without dread of interruption from a gushet of the salubrious sea, where as the sudden bursting of large street mains was the occasion of several deaths before relief could be had from headquarters.

NUTS FOR PESSIMISTS.

Now the worst of pessimists could not ask for more in the quantity and quality of this public curse. And yet the tale is not all told. There was yet another and a life-destroying effect from the salt water system which, if it did not kill men, at least killed much that was very dear to men—namely their trees and shrubbery. The leakage from the pipes seeped through the earth, and attacking the roots of vegetation destroyed all the greenery in these salt-cursed cities of the English coast. Grass, flowers, trees, vines, all plants that drew their nourishment from the wet earth were fed upon salt solution, wilted, drooped and died.

All these effects were felt simultaneously. They did not occur precisely one after the other. A little time was required for the salt to permeate above and below ground, to a reasonable extent before it began to make itself the most conspicuous fact in the life of these communities. Its pall fell all at once. It was a long time coming, but it came. It covered everybody and made everybody perfectly miserable in mind and body. And as nobody in particular could make a fortune out of it, it was forthwith lifted and put away forever.

The salt water system has been the most disastrous experiment tried by the municipal ownership-governed towns of England and the suggestion has been made that these towns would have been in a pretty fix had they given a twenty-five-year franchise to a London company to supply them with the blessings of "ocean water harnessed to your hand."

LUXURY FOR DOMESTICS.

The most extraordinary luxury in the way of servants' accommodation prevails at Bryanston, England, the huge palace built by Norman Shaw for Lord Portman, where every department possesses its own private sitting room, and where the housemaids, laundry-maids and kitchen-maids all have their separate apartments distinct from those of the upper servants.

LESSON OF CHRISTIAN HOPE

The Story of the Magi's Quest Receives New Setting.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached on the following text: Matthew ii., 1, "Behold, there came wise men from the east!"

When, in 596 A. D., St. Augustine was sent to convert the British isles to Christianity, Pope Gregory commanded his missionary as far as possible to harmonize the Christian ordinances with the heathen feasts. The result is that many of the customs associated with Christmas have their origin not in the birth of Christ, but in heathen festivities. It is my purpose to-day to tell the simple Christian story, as found in the Bible, and to apply some of its beneficent teachings to the practicalities of every-day life.

The account of Christ's birth is not only simply told, but very briefly told. Some of us are apt to think too briefly. We would like to have known all the details of that wondrous event which is destined to transform the world. We deplore the loss of any fact relating to our Lord. But the historians would not have us concern ourselves with the accessories of the picture, but with that glorious life and death in which our eternal destiny is bound up. They briefly state the main facts and proceed to the narrative so momentous to the whole world.

THE MAGI DEFINED.

Then this simple account of the nativity goes a step further. The birth of Christ is connected with a startling incident. The name of Peregrine White is never mentioned, but the explanatory statement is also made that "she was born on the Mayflower when the pilgrim fathers were on their journey to live in a new world." Christ's birth is hardly ever mentioned without an associate statement. When Jesus was born that was the year the wise men came from the east, saying, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews, for we have seen his star in the east and are come to worship him." The magi have been the theme for many an artist's brush, poet's song, as well as minister's sermon. If in the short account of the nativity it was important enough to note the visit of these wise men, surely it will not be wasted time for us in a Christmas discourse to consider who were the wise men, from whence they came, what they did when they knelt and worshipped at the manger, where they went after they had seen the newborn Christ.

Who were the magi? They were the wise men. They were not fools, not ignoramuses, not silly star gazers. They were not tramps going from place to place because they were too lazy to work. They were the intellectual giants of the east. They were such intellectual giants that when they appeared in Jerusalem they startled all the sages of the Herodian era with their grasp of affairs and mental power. They belonged to a class that was the repository of all the scientific knowledge of the time. They were the observers of natural phenomena, the philosophers of their day, the leaders in the world of mind. When Matthew described them as "wise men" he knew that the description would be clearly understood as applying to men whose erudition and

swarthy middle aged Moor. At first the three say nothing. They are too absorbed to speak. Then Balthazar opens a musty parchment written hundreds of years before, and begins to read from the Hebrew prophet Micah: "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting." "Yes," answered the old man Melchior, "that reminds me of another passage from the Hebrew prophet Isaiah: 'Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of peace.'" "Yes," may have answered the poetic young sage, Caspar, "that reminds me of what the Hebrew psalmist wrote, 'Thou art my son, lo, I come, in the volume it is written of me.'" "Come, comrades, they shout to each other. 'Come, the star is beckoning us. Come! Come!' And they leave their instruments and their manuscripts and set out on their journey. Would that before the dawn of next Christmas many exiles from Christ might start and take this journey with the wise men! Would that all who are lost in the mountains of sin might leave behind their dead selves and seek the manger, which is afar off in the land of purity and love.

THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION.

Where did the wise men go after they had seen the infant Christ and rendered their homage at the manger? Why, the Bible tells us explicitly they went back home. God spoke to them, as he has spoken to the hearts of many who have bowed at the manger, and they went back to their own country. History is silent about their later lives, but we cannot think that they would ever forget that strange experience. No man comes in contact with Christ without results. They probably thought of him as a world conqueror and bade their disciples expect to hear of his victories. Little could they have imagined the extent of his empire or understand how, through the cross, he would attain his crown.

What is the simple deduction of this thought and lesson? Is it not this: After you and I have worshipped at the manger, in the fuller light of our later day, then we should everywhere, but first among our own people, tell the news, the glorious news, that Jesus, the Son of God, has been born. We must tell it to our children. We must tell it to our brothers and sisters. We must tell it to our parents and to all our friends and neighbors. "Behold Jesus has been born! Jesus, our Saviour has been born! He lives! He lives! Jesus, the Son of Mary, lives! Jesus, the Son of God, lives!"

HOW ARTABAN FOUND CHRIST.

The next scene in the story of "The Other Wise Man" is found in the village of Bethlehem. Jesus had been born, and the three magi had disappeared. As Artaban entered the village he heard the tramp of bloody Herod's troops, who had come to massacre all the male children in Judea, with the hope of slaying the infant Christ. A poor woman rushes out, pleading for the rescue of her child. The young mother's face grew white with terror at the cry: "The soldiers! The soldiers of Herod! They are killing our children!" When a captain of Herod's troops

THE BRAVEST DEED.

Women Carried Powder From a Burning House.

Mr. James Barnes, the war correspondent, a man who has seen many battle-fields and other scenes of danger and daring, tells in V. C. of what he deems the bravest deed he ever saw. The bravery was the bravery of women, which men saw but did not share. It was in Kansas, on the line of a newly constructed railroad. The wife of one of the contractors cooked for fifty men in a little house of sod and timber overlooking the railroad embankment. In a shack against the side of the house thirty or forty kegs of giant powder had been temporarily stored. Two or three men were down with fever, and the boarding-house keeper had taken them to the house on the embankment.

Mr. Barnes had been out driving with the contractor. As they ascended a hill a mile and a half from the settlement they looked back and saw the corral afire. It was full of dry oat straw, and the flames were sweeping toward the sod house.

"The powder!" cried the contractor. "There's enough to blow the hill to smithereens!"

Another instant we were tearing back, for all the world like an engine going to the fire.

As we neared the scene we could see the men running toward the building, that had now caught fire on the side nearest the burning stacks. But no one came farther than the spring in the little hollow at the bottom of the hill. Evidently the news of the powder being there had become known. But suddenly, as we watched, while our horses tore over the rough and heavy ground, we saw two women running up the hillside toward the building. They were the contractor's wife and sister-in-law. All at once we saw a third figure appear in the doorway of the house, over which the smoke was pouring. It was another woman, and she was helping a man, who was evidently almost too weak to walk. Before the leader of the two women who were running up the hill got near her she had appeared with another man, wrapped like an Indian in a blanket, and both men started down the hill; but the women did not stop. Without hesitation all three turned back into the house.

The house was plain in sight when we reached the top of the bank. Every minute we expected to hear the explosion that would mean a horrible catastrophe. Strange to relate, not a man of all those grouped about had gone forward to the rescue. They stood there watching at a safe distance.

Suddenly at the doorway appeared one of the women again. She rolled out one of the small tin kegs or canisters of powder. Another followed, and then a third. Before we had reached the bottom of the hill they had rescued every pound of it; and when at last some men approached to help—even the sills of the windows of the house were on fire—one of the women stood there pouring water from a dish-pan on the heat-blistered tins of giant powder. Even after that space of time, when I placed my hand on one, I found it still hot to the touch. The hands and hair and clothing of all three women had been singed and burned.

PICTURE SAILORS.

British Admirals Who Never Go to Sea.

England has many efficient and eager sea admirals. Her fleets will never want men able to take command and face any enemy. She has also a few admirals who have never been on the sea except as passengers for a holiday trip, and whose knowledge of a man-of-war is mainly derived from pictures in the papers. There is the old Marquis of Done-

HEADQUARTERS OF NILE AND THE REGION ABOUT LAKE BARINGO.

British Explorer Traverses Territory Never Trodden by a White Man

In February, 1902, Major Powell-Cotton left Mombasa, on the eastern coast of equatorial Africa, with an expedition of seventy-eight men to explore the region about Lake Baringo and the country toward the headquarters of the Nile. A considerable portion of the route had never before been trodden by a white man; and further interest was added to the trip by the hope that more specimens of the okapi, a new species of giraffe-like antelope discovered by Sir Harry Johnston south of Lake Albert Nyanza, would be obtained. This hope was not realized, but Major Cotton's diary, which he wrote during his sixteen month's trip, abounds with new and important discoveries of both scientific and general interest.

The first tribes visited were the Kikuyus. Their villages are so cleverly concealed in the dense vegetation as to be easily passed by unobserved. The only entrance to them is by means of a low tunnel through a stockade of growing thorn bushes. The hair of the chiefs is matted together into curious shapes by means of clay, and in order to prevent this decoration from running away as mud when it rains, a little hood of monkey skin is placed over it.

Near Lake Baringo the caravan was met by a party of native warriors, carrying green boughs as tokens of peace, who presented the curious and somewhat startling appearance of a thicket in motion. At Lake Baringo, Mr. Cobb, the only other white man of the party, turned back, and Major Cotton spent several months in exploring the country in various directions. During one of these expeditions he came upon

A PACK OF WILD DOGS.

and succeeded in shooting one of them, a very unusual feat. The whole pack immediately turned and attacked him, and it was only by accurate and rapid shooting that he saved his life. What he describes as one of his narrowest escapes occurred while elephant hunting in this region.

"We heard elephants feeding in a thick bamboo clump," he says. "I took only one gun-bearer with me to work toward them, and I saw a group of three or four, but as they were all cows we traced our steps without disturbing them. A little further on we could hear another beast feeding, and, thinking it might be a bull—for these often feed apart from the cows—we picked our way along an old elephant path.

"The fallen bamboos and the litter of leaves on the ground made it difficult to do this silently. The beast stopped feeding, there was a moment's pause, and I could hear the crashing of the bamboos as the animal charged toward us, screaming loudly. It was impossible to tell exactly the point where it would appear, for, of course, the dense bamboos completely hid it from view. It was equally hopeless to turn to run, for even along the path we had come the interlaced bamboos would have tripped one up at once; so, signing to the gun-bearer to stand silently behind me, I held my double-barreled cordite 600 in readiness.

"As the elephant's head appeared through the bamboos, almost facing me, with trunk uplifted and ears sticking straight out, I raised my rifle and

FIRED BOTH BARRELS

in quick succession, aiming through the trunk for the frontal shot. Immediately after I turned to flee, trip-

pository of all the scientific knowledge of the time. They were the observers of natural phenomena, the philosophers of their day, the leaders in the world of mind. When Matthew described them as "wise men" he knew that the description would be clearly understood as applying to men whose erudition and mental ability placed them among the aristocracy of knowledge.

FOLLOWED THE STAR.

Where did the wise men come from? The far east? The word "east" is very indefinite. It might mean eastern Asia or China. It might and probably does mean Persia or India. At all events, the east was far off. It was so far off that these strange travelers must have startled the inhabitants of the western capital with their peculiar garb and their foreign accent. It was so far off that in all probability the wise men would have been unable to find the Jerusalem capital had they not been led by that wonderful star, the star of the east. Ah, yes, the magi, in order to find the manger, had many a weary day's march. Traveling in their time had to be done on foot or on horse or camel back. They had to tramp through the parched deserts. They had to climb the loftiest of mountains and fathom many a deep valley. How tired they must have become! If Melchior was old in all probability he would never have reached the manger but for the strong arms of his two friends. But wherever the three wise men hailed from, that gleaming star would beckon them on and on.

And yet, my friends, though the wise men had to travel a long distance, they did not have to go any farther than some sinners would have to travel to find Christ. My, my, my, how long a distance some of us have wandered forth into the land of sin! Ten, twenty, thirty years ago we started. Young man, you have not worshipped at the manger since your mother died. Young woman, you have not felt the touch of the manger since the day you almost gave your heart to Christ in the village revival—almost, but refused. Old man, for a quarter of a century you have never uttered the name of Christ except in blasphemy. Yes, yes, the sinner will have a long distance to travel to find the manger. He must travel back over the crooked paths of many a sinful year. But this Christmas, if he will, he can find the manger—and it beckoning him from the far country of sin even as the star in the east guided the three wise men to the infant Christ.

A HOPED FOR EMIGRATION.

Oh, that to-day we might see a great emigration from the faroff land of sin toward the manger. Oh, that to-day the prodigals in the far country might seek the old homestead of mercy, even as the Bethlehem caravansary was sought of old. In imagination we can picture how the wise men started. Perhaps weeks, perhaps months before that first of all Christmases these oriental sages were working diligently at their allotted tasks. One is studying in one part of the house, another in another and the third in still another. Perhaps Melchior, the aged astrologer, with an astronomical glass is silently and earnestly studying the heavens. Patiently the aged scientist is watching and waiting for the stars to change their relative positions. Suddenly a tremor of excitement shakes his frame. Silently, swiftly, awfully, divinely, there passes before the lens a strange light. It does not look so much like a star as a great orb of light, like a diamond glittering upon the finger of God, beckoning, always beckoning. In great excitement the old man staggers to his feet and calls his two comrades. Caspar, the smooth faced sage, rushes quickly into the room because he is younger than the

Herod's troops, who had come to massacre all the male children in Judea, with the hope of slaying the infant Christ. A poor woman rushes out, pleading for the rescue of her child. The young mother's face grew white with terror at the cry: "The soldiers! The soldiers of Herod! They are killing our children!" When a captain of Herod's troops wanted to enter this woman's house to slay her child Artaban stood in the doorway and offered to the murderous soldier his second gem, the beautiful ruby, if he would save the child. Now two-thirds of Artaban's fortune was gone, and still he had not found Christ.

Then Artaban started on a journey to Egypt to find Jesus. He hunted for him everywhere until he was a very old man. One day, in his wanderings to find the Saviour, he headed back to the city of Jerusalem. The capital of David was in great excitement. There was to be a public crucifixion of three criminals—two thieves and one a political prisoner, Jesus by name. As Artaban entered the city he saw a young girl in great distress. She was to be sold as a slave for debt. She broke loose from her captors and flung herself at his feet, begging for deliverance. Artaban gave his last gem, the beautiful pearl, for her rescue. And now all his money was gone. He was now an old man, and still he had not found Christ.

Just then the darkness of crucifixion began to gather around the cross and to settle over the temple. When the awful earthquake came, a heavy tile slipped from one of the houses' roof and fell upon the old man's head. But as he was dying a strange spirit appeared before Artaban and practically said: "Thou, O noble man, thou hast seen me all these years. Verily I say unto thee, inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these my brethren thou hast done it unto me."

If the Christian living to-day cannot belong to the first group that started for the manger, if he cannot be Melchior, Caspar or Balthazar, perhaps he may belong to the second caravan. He may be Artaban. He may be the "other wise man." He may be the "fourth man." He may soon—aye, very soon—see his Christ face to face. He may see him before even another Christmas day rolls around. He may see him to part from him again never through all eternity.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Grumbling is the child of greed. Sincerity is never self-conscious. Sin is never healed by humoring it. It takes all of life to know all of love.

Faith is the greatest force in the world.

You cannot feed the soul on frozen truths.

Style is no substitute for sterling strength.

The life that does no good is guilty of much harm.

Character may be sold, but it cannot be bought.

Some people fear to try lest they should succeed.

The hope of this world is in the hard things we have to do.

As soon as a man is good enough he is no longer any good.

Character is what we are when we haven't time to calculate.

People who borrow trouble are always ready to lend advice.

The devil needs to do nothing for the man who has nothing to do.

No man moves this world until he is profoundly moved himself.

It takes more than a bellows in the pulpit to start a fire in the church.

They who laugh at another's distress have no ability to share another's joy.

The soundness of a man's faith does not depend on the amount of noise he makes.

If you do not give your riches wings for good works they will take to themselves wings for good and all.

England's troops, who had come to eager sea admirals. Her fleets will never want men able to take command and face any enemy. She has also a few admirals who have never been on the sea except as passengers for a holiday trip, and whose knowledge of a man-of-war is mainly derived from pictures in the papers. There is the old Marquis of Donegall. He is Hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh. A big-sized lake it is, covering over 150 square miles, and not only the largest in Ireland, but in the United Kingdom. No other lake has an admiral of its own.

The Duke of Argyll is Admiral of the Western Coast of Scotland and the Isles. His Grace, who is the King's brother-in-law, is not a sailor, and has no great liking for yachting. Centuries ago the MacCallum More, as admiral, kept a pretty tight hand over the western coast-line and exacted dues from ships. Skippers of coasting craft were careful not to offend the chief at Inveraray Castle.

Although the new Lord Provost of Edinburgh is a draper by trade, he is also by virtue of his office Lord Admiral of the Firth of Forth. In Queen Mary's time the Lord Provost had control of the Forth, and the movements of warships were regulated through him. He is even yet entitled to an admiral's salute when he boards a battleship in the estuary. Singularly enough the present Lord Provost, who is an enthusiastic Volunteer, is both colonel and honorary colonel of his regiment, the Queen's Edinburgh—the latter rank being attached to his office as

HEAD OF THE CITY.

As regards the old seaport of Leith, not only is the Provost an Admiral of the Forth, but the bailies are entitled to style themselves Admirals-Depute. In the case of Leith, the present chief magistrate, as a shipowner, is connected with the sea.

Lord Rosebery is an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and his experience on board his large steam-yacht will help him here. The Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, an advocate and K.C., is Vice-Admiral of these northern islands, and has to sit in judgment over knotty questions concerning maritime affairs. At one time Shetland and Orkney held aloof as much as possible from the jurisdiction of the mainland, and the Vice-Admiral was a notable personage.

As Admiral of the Humber, the Mayor of Hull bears an old title of honor. It is an ancient institution, the Trinity House at Hull, and the museum contains relics of the great navigator, Captain Cook.

The Lord Mayor of London is Admiral of the Port of London. His lordship is other things beside. He is chairman of the Thames Conservancy, coroner, escheator, clerk of the markets, chief butler at Coronation banquets, head of the hospital and trusts, etc. There is no Admiral who holds so many high offices, and his salary of \$50,000 exceeds that of other admirals. In olden days the Lord Mayor had a magnificent barge on the Thames, and when he proceeded on a voyage with his flag hoisted all craft, foreign or English, naval or mercantile, had to salute.—London Tit-Bits.

NOVEL WATCHMAKING.

In one of the chief watchmaking establishments in Zurich there is to be seen a remarkable curiosity in the shape of a timepiece. This is in the form of a ball, which moves imperceptibly down an inclined surface without rolling. The length of this inclined surface is 16 inches, and the journey is accomplished from top to bottom in twenty-four hours. Then the "ball" only needs lifting to the top again. This extraordinary timepiece has no spring, and therefore needs no winding. The "hands" are very cleverly kept in motion by sliding along an inclined plane.

"As the elephant's head appeared through the bamboos, almost facing me, with trunk uplifted and ears sticking straight out, I raised my rifle and

FIRE BOTH BARRELS

in quick succession, aiming through the trunk for the frontal shot. Immediately after I turned to flee, tripped and measured my length on the ground, but had the satisfaction of hearing a mighty crash behind me as the elephant fell over on its side."

While at Lake Barnigo a native genius was discovered who had dressed up his donkey with the horns and hide of an antelope, and was in the habit of using it as a decoy for getting within bow shot of the antelope herds.

In the Kimagar country a single specimen of the forest hog was obtained in the Mau forest.

The country about Mount Elgon, where the cave dwellers live, was visited. Major Cotton found these cave houses no more than usually dirty, but Sir Harry Johnston described them as excessively filthy. "They so swarm with flies and are so noisome from the atrocious stench arising from the ancient manure that any extensive examination of them was intolerable."

On the parched Kamopa plateau, north of Lake Baringo, the most interesting portion of the journey began over country never before traversed by a white man. The party soon found great difficulty in getting water, and at one time was threatened with death from thirst. One of the native carriers in his delirium strayed away into the bush and his body was found several days later.

Part of the equipment of the expedition consisted of a gramophone, with which a number of concerts were given in the jungle. The natives were much impressed by this "talking horn," and many curious and

AMUSING INCIDENTS

occurred among the audience. "Band pieces did not appeal to them," he says; "but banjo duets or anything with the human voice, whistling, or the imitation of animals' cries evoked roars of laughter or approving grunts."

The strange ideas of finery which the jungle people have were well illustrated in the motley crowds which gathered before the gramophone tent. Iron-hooked finger rings, used for tearing the enemies' flesh at close quarters, were much worn. Many of the chiefs had a piece of elephant's fat hanging on the neck. As this was melted by the heat a thin, greasy stream ran down over the chest, a sign of wealth and high position. The curious clay head-dresses were usually numerous, as well as strange skin decorations, among which may be mentioned a band of artificial pimples around the body and a coat of white paint-like fluid over the entire skin.

Some distance northwest of the Tarash valley, along the foot of a range of hills, one of the most interesting "finds" of the expedition was made, in the shape of an elephant's "dying ground." It is extremely rare even in the best elephant country to find the skeletons of elephants which have died a natural death; and although native stories have been told of regular cemeteries to which the beasts resort when about to die, they are usually set down as fables. "In all my journeys," says Major Cotton, "through the elephant country, I do not think I have ever come across the skeleton of one of these beasts for whose death the guides could not account, and on no occasion did I ever see two skeletons together. Here I was surprised to find the whole country side

STUDD WITH REMAINS.

I thought at first that some fell disease had attacked a vast herd, but on questioning my guide he said:

"Oh, no; this is the place where the elephants come to die. We often

come here to pick up the ivory." In going through the Dodging country the expedition was repeatedly attacked by the natives, and had several narrow escapes; a number of Major Cotton's followers were killed, but he finally succeeded in reaching Minule, one of the Uganda government stations on the Nile, on June 9, 1903.

With the exception of comparatively small, isolated areas, similar to that traversed by Major Cotton, the geographical exploration of Africa was completed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the remaining work is simply the filling in of detail. There are still several sections, such as the great Congo forest, about, the natural history of which little is yet known.

Further exploration in these areas may be expected to disclose other new discoveries as remarkable as that of the okapi, but geographically Africa is completed. From the outlining of the coast line in the fifteenth century by the Portuguese until the middle of the last century the interior regions were almost untouched by the white man, except for Mungo Park's travels in the Niger country.

About this time (1850) a series of remarkable expeditions were inaugurated which have finally resulted in the complete mapping of the African continent. Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Dr. Barth, and Stanley are among the famous names in the fifty years' campaign.

PAY TO BE LEFT ALONE

PRIVILEGE WHICH IS HIGHLY VALUED BY SOME.

Some Strange Precautions Taken By Men From Various Motives.

Not many people would pay \$1,500 a year for the privilege of never seeing a human being. But this is what John Farren, a notorious hermit, who resides on the coast of Sutherland, Scotland, does. He is perfecting an invention which he firmly believes will bring him undying fame, though what the nature of his discovery is no one knows.

His house is entered by climbing up a staircase to the second floor, and at the foot a retainer is always on duty to keep away strangers, while seventeen other servants are similarly employed all the year round in the various parts of the grounds.

Many will remember the case of Dr. Borthwick, the wealthy hermit of Atherley Edge, England. He owned a fortune of \$500,000 in all, but some time before his death he purchased \$440,000 worth of jewels and tapestries from London merchants, and then threw the whole into the sea off the coast of Anglesey. With the \$60,000 remaining he built himself a house, sheltered by a high wall so that no one could overlook him, and then engaged six watchmen at handsome salaries to keep the inquisitive at a distance. After paying several hundreds a year for the privilege of being lonely he died seven years ago, and left the balance of his fortune to his two nephews.

JOSIAH WAS ALTRUISTIC.

Probably no man ever went to more trouble and expense to be lonely than did Josiah West, retired woollen manufacturer, who resided in the Midlands. Being an extremely ugly man, he became impressed with the idea late in life that it was a trial to his fellow-mortals to look upon him, so he laid out his fortune in cutting himself off from the world.

The first thing he did was to purchase a large area of land, in the middle of which he built himself a house in the shape of a square, with all the windows facing on to a quadrangle in the centre. Then, although

LONGEST STRIKE ENDED

STARVING WELSH QUARRY-MEN SURRENDER.

Lord Penrhyn Fought Against Dictation by Professional Agitators.

Entirely a false impression will be conveyed if the first reports to reach Canada regarding the formal ending of the disastrous strike in the Penrhyn slate quarries, which has lasted for the last six years, give the idea that Lord Penrhyn's victory over his men is to be considered as a triumph of capital at the expense of organized labor, in the ordinary sense of the term, says a London letter. This ordinarily soft-hearted if obstinate Welsh peer has been fighting, not against organization among his men, but against dictation by professional agitators who, according to his belief at any rate, do not really represent the quarriesmen of the Penrhyn mines. And as situations of this sort seem to be getting more and more frequent in the United States, it is just as well that it should be made plain under exactly what circumstances the fight has been brought to an end. For months there has been no doubt whatever as to the outcome of the contest, but it was only a few days ago that the representatives of the men communicated with Lord Penrhyn's manager, admitting that

THE STRIKE HAD FAILED.

In the years that have passed since the strike at Bethesda began, the original point at issue has become so clouded that most people have forgotten what it was, but few struggles of the kind have had more unexpected results than this between the second Baron of Penrhyn and the people of the little town, nearly every one of whom formerly depended for his bread and butter on his work in the slate quarries. The contest is said to have cost Lord Penrhyn \$500,000, and it brought down such a torrent of reviling upon his head that at last the peer sued some of the most vehement of his critics for libel and won his case. It may be remembered that after both the King and Queen had tied in vain to settle the dispute, Andrew Carnegie made a determined but equally futile effort in the same direction, and at one time it looked as if the contest might have the sensational result of overthrowing the present ministry.

BEFORE THE STRIKE.

Probably no one will need to be reminded that Bethesda is in Wales and in the heart of the blue slate country, of which Lord Penrhyn is the owner and scion of a famous house, is one of the largest proprietors. And the queerest thing about the extraordinary strike by which the town has practically been ruined is that nearly all of the 2,800 men of Bethesda had worked in the Penrhyn quarries all their lives, as had their fathers before them. Prior to the Bethesda strike no one ever had thought of describing Lord Penrhyn as a stern employer, nor do his employees outside that town find him so. On the contrary, the Baron has the reputation of a philanthropist. For the Bethesda folk, for instance, he built churches and schools and saw to it that their welfare was looked after in other ways.

Apparently there never was any dispute regarding wages between Penrhyn's lord and the miners of Bethesda. When the Baron assumed charge of the mines in his father's name, he was a good deal taken aback at the rather high-handed manner adopted by a committee of leaders who nominally represented the men. Probably some understanding would have been reached if Lord Penrhyn had been convinced that this committee really was representative, but all the evidence seems to indicate that the leaders themselves were turning a deaf ear to the wishes of a goodly number of the miners.

WITH THE SCIENTISTS.

The Moon Is Populated—Water and Life.

Prof. Lapworth, regarding the moon with a geologist's eye, feels convinced that it is an active and living world.

Tincture of iodine is valuable for sterilizing water; four drops in a carafe of water is sufficient to render the liquid fit for drinking purposes within half an hour.

Water plays an indispensable part in both the environment and the internal chemistry of life. It forms more than half the weight of most living things; and all the activity living parts of animals and plants consisting of water holding the other ingredients in solution or suspension.

Tiffany's diamond expert recently, during a lecture, showed radium glowing through a glass tube, a rubber tube, a piece of lead pipe, a piece of iron pipe, three copper cylinders, and a jar of water, the wonderful substance apparently shining as clearly through all of these substances at once as it did through any one of them.

With the methods now in use seventieths of the force in coal is wasted. A few years ago the waste was ninetyeths. Mr. Edison declares that a bucketful of coal should drive an express train from New York to Philadelphia, and a few tons be sufficient for the largest ocean steamship, whose bunkers must now hold thousands.

That the microbes which cause tubercular consumption, if incorporated in cheese, as they necessarily are when the milk contains them, are killed by the ripening of the cheese is proved by exhaustive investigation. An American student finds the microbes continue to live and retain the capability of growth in cheese for three months, but are dead in cheese which has been curing for a longer period.

Chemists have shown that ability to fix the nitrogen, which is infinitely abundant in the air, and apply it to the wornout fields of the world will enable mankind to cultivate what is practically virgin soil forever. A plant at Niagara Falls is taking nitrogen from the air by electrolysis, but not yet in commercial quantity.

GLADSTONE WAS FLOGGED.

Headmaster at Eton Did Not Believe in Sparing the Rod.

Dr. Keate, the headmaster of Eton, who had on one occasion flogged over 80 boys in a single day, at the mellow close of his life expressed his regret that he had flogged so few, says Mr. Morley in his "Life of Gladstone." Among his innumerable victims was Gladstone, but for an offence as meritorious in itself as it was odious to Keate.

"The reason why I was flogged was this," said the Grand Old Man. "I was praeposter of the remove on a certain day, and from kindness or good nature was induced to omit from the list of boys against whom the master had complained, and who ought to have been flogged the next day, the names of three offenders. The three boys in question got round me with a story that their friends were coming down from London to see them, and that if they were put down on the flogging list they could not meet their friends."

"Next day when I went into the school, the master roared into a voice of thunder, 'Gladstone, put down your own name on the list of boys to be flogged.'"

Mr. Gladstone on this occasion told another tale of this worthy's "humor."

One day he called out to the praeposter, "Write down Hamilton's name to be flogged for breaking my window." "I never broke your window," sir," exclaimed Hamilton. "Praeposter," retorted the master, "write down Hamilton's name for

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 3.

Text of the Lesson, Luke ii., 40-52. Golden Text, Luke ii., 52.

Whether we study what is called the Old Testament or the New Testament our aim should be to know God, for, as Dr. Murray says: "The central thought of this book is God. Its one object is to reveal God, His glory, His will, His love. In reading it our chief desire ought to be to know God. May our life and heart be as full of God as this book is!" As no man hath seen God at any time except as the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father hath declared Him, and as no man knoweth the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him (John i., 18; Matt. xi., 27), we can only know God in Christ, and must see the Son of God in all the revelations of God from Gen. i., 1, onward.

It is well to remember these things as we begin again a study of the life of Him who was "God manifest in the flesh" (I. Tim. iii., 16). Two weeks ago in our Christmas lesson, we saw the wise men from the east worshipping Him with their gifts, but in the lesson to-day years have passed since then and He is now at the age of twelve keeping the Passover with His mother and Joseph in Jerusalem. Verses 39 and 51 each speak of a return to Nazareth, but in the former it is His first going to Nazareth after He was born of Mary; in the latter it is His return at the age of twelve to be subject to the limitations of the humble home and the carpenter's shop for eighteen years more. Verse 40 gives His history to the age of twelve, and verse 52 from twelve to thirty. All the while He was the "salvation of God," "the King of the Jews," "the Lord's Christ," "a light to lighten the gentiles and the glory of Israel" (Luke ii., 25-32; Matt. ii., 2).

John the Baptist was filled with the Holy Spirit from his birth (Luke i., 15), and surely Jesus was also. The Holy Spirit revealed to His humanity that which He needed to know as He was able to bear it, and thus He increased in wisdom. The grace of God must have been exceedingly abundant toward Him to enable Him, knowing whom He was, to sojourn meekly and submissively in Nazareth those thirty years. As to His body of flesh and blood, He grew as do others of the children whose nature, sin excepted, He took upon Him (Heb. ii., 14; iv., 15). More than is written of those thirty years Mary will doubtless be glad to tell us in due time if we need to know. We do certainly need to know now more of the submission to circumstances and limitations which so fully manifest in Him, for as one has said, "Submission is the highest mission on earth" (Jas. iv., 7; I. Pet. v., 5; Eph. v., 21; Matt. xi., 29, 30). As to growth see II. Pet. iii., 18; I. Pet. ii., 2; II. Sam. vi., 10; margin; Ezek. xli., 7.

The Passover was one of the three great annual feasts, and not only pointed backward to the deliverance from Egypt, but also forward to a greater deliverance from all nations of the earth, when the Passover shall be fulfilled (Ex. xxiii., 14-17; xii., 1-7; Jer. xxiii., 5-8; Luke xxii., 15, 16). The sacrificial part was fulfilled when Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us (I Cor. v., 7), but the full benefit is yet to be seen. We who are redeemed, being perfectly safe under the shelter of His blood shed for us, are to be found with loins girded, eating the bitter herbs, emblem of our fellowship with Him in His sufferings (Phil. i., 29; John vi., 57). We must also beware of all carelessness in our daily walk, lest by allowing

the idea late in life that it was a trial to his fellow-mortals to look upon him, so he laid out his fortune in cutting himself off from the world.

The first thing he did was to purchase a large area of land, in the middle of which he built himself a house in the shape of a square, with all the windows facing on to a quadrangle in the centre. Then, although he had a small army of keepers to guard him from the curiosity of strangers, he bought up a neighboring village consisting of sixty-two houses and razed it to the ground to still further insure his solitude. From that time forward until the day of his death he never again set eyes on a human being, all his food being delivered to him through a trap-door built in the side of the house for the purpose.

Saurier, the eminent French novelist, also laid out a large sum of money in order to be lonely. He had a perfect aversion to human beings of both sexes, and declared that he could not work with anyone in the same house as himself. Eventually he spent \$90,000 in building a room beneath the lake in his grounds, which was approached by a subterranean passage and had a plate-glass roof. It was in this room that he wrote several of his finest novels, and here he lived for a number of years without hearing the sound of a human voice.

'SECRET WAS LOST.'

Love of solitude was the cause of the world losing one of the greatest inventions of modern times—namely, that of color photography. Five years ago Dr. Herbert Franklin of Chicago, was successful in taking several excellent photographs in color on plates of his own preparation, and his discovery was considered by scientific colleges of Chicago and Washington to be of a very valuable nature. In order to keep himself secure against spies he decided to work in secret, and for this purpose spent \$12,000 on a laboratory without windows and fitted with intricate and costly locks. Beyond this, again, was a high wall guarded by keepers; in fact, his seclusion cost him an enormous sum. For six months he worked without setting eyes on a human being; then one day came the news that he had been asphyxiated. His plates had necessitated his using a charcoal fire, and, having omitted to open the ventilators, the result was that he perished and carried his secret to the grave with him.

MIX-UP OF NEW YORK.

A New York man was entertaining his friend from Wales at the Lawyers Club the other day. The guest asked about the foreign population of the city.

"They are all here," said the New-Yorker. "My grocer comes from Holland, my butcher is a native of Brazil, my druggist hails from Alsace, my wine-merchant is a Bohemian, my haberdasher is from London, my chef is a German, my valet is a Jap, my domestic is Irish and Swedish, my coachman is a Cuban (the only one I ever knew in that business here), my barber is from Trieste. The other day I had occasion to call a doctor for the first time in ten years—one of my helpers was sick, and I summoned the nearest doctor I knew of. In my talk with him I found that he was from Persia. Not far from my place lives an undertaker, who, I expect, will take my measure one of these days—he is a Scotchman. Last, but not least, my partner in business is a Canadian. It all just happens so, of course, and I really had not thought of it at all until you asked the question."

An oak-tree 60 feet high has been estimated when in full leaf to have over 6,000,000 leaves.

the manner adopted by a committee of leaders who nominally represented the men. Probably some understanding would have been reached if Lord Penrhyn had been convinced that this committee really was representative, but all the evidence seems to indicate that the leaders themselves were turning a deaf ear to the wishes of a goodly number of the miners.

LORD PENRHYN

finally declined to deal with the committee, the committee declined to treat with representatives of the other faction among the miners, and so the strike was declared, which will go down in history as one of the most extraordinary of modern times. This was in 1897. Some time afterward a sort of compromise was reached, but matters soon got worse than ever, and it ended in the men's going out with the determination to starve rather than return to work on any but their own terms.

And starve they did. In fact, it was not long before the whole country began to ring with the tale of sufferings at Bethesda on the part of those who could not buy bread to eat and who were being ejected from their homes, and as a result \$150,000 was raised by popular subscription to relieve the distress. Notwithstanding this, above a hundred people actually died of want. Others went mad from the miseries of their condition. Shopkeepers in Bethesda faded one after another, and the place began to decay. Meanwhile, Lord Penrhyn was bringing in new men from outside to work his quarries, and these "bradys," as they were called, and their families were set upon by the strikers and bloodshed was often the result.

ROYALTY ASSISTED.

King Edward attempted to end the trouble by sending for the representatives of the men and making suggestions which he thought might be endorsed by Lord Penrhyn, but the peer would not accept the proposed compromise. Then Queen Alexandra tried her hand by suggesting to Lord Rosebery and Sir Thomas Lipton that they offer to arbitrate between the Baron and his men, but both men declined to meddle. Mr. Carnegie's attempt to solve the problem, it may be recalled, took the form of an enterprise to open new quarries not far from the Penrhyn ones and to run them in competition with those of His Lordship. The Welsh peer, however, proved too much for the Laird of Skibo by acquiring every foot of land in the district before the "North Wales Quarries, Limited," as the new company was called, could decide where to commence business.

Probably most people remember the circumstances under which the whole question of the strike came into Parliament. The government had declared its inability to interfere, and the opposition made a determined but ineffectual attempt to get a vote of censure passed—the result, which might have been the fall of the Conservative ministry.

Meanwhile the Lord of Penrhyn was not finding the situation a picnic. In 1901 he succeeded in reopening the mines, but for a year carried on work at a loss, instead of the profit of \$150,000 a year to which he had been used. Since the beginning of the present year, however, no one has doubted the outcome of the strike. About 500 of the men had gone back to work of their own accord before the leaders officially threw up the sponge, and since then Lord Penrhyn's manager has been inundated with letters from former strikers, who are anxious to be taken back. As many as possible will be signed on, but the number will be comparatively small, so many berths having been filled from outside.

Tolliver—"Can you let me have \$10 for a week, old man?" Duero—"What weak old man?"

boys to be hogged. Mr. Gladstone on this occasion told another tale of this worthy's "humor."

One day he called out to the praeposter, "Write down Hamilton's name to be flogged for breaking my window." "I never broke your window, sir," exclaimed Hamilton. "Praeposter," retorted the master, "write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window and lying." "Upon my soul, sir, I did not do it," ejaculated the boy, with increased emphasis. "Praeposter, write down Hamilton's name for breaking my window, lying, and swearing." Against this final sentence there was no appeal, and, accordingly, Hamilton was flogged (I believe unjustly) the next day.

GAS MINE IN ENGLAND.

Enough In It to Light the Whole of England.

About a quarter of a century ago some borings for water were made in a Sussex village. No water was obtained, but there was a powerful smell of gas. No notice was taken of this, and the existence of immense stores of natural gas was unsuspected till four or five years ago, when fresh borings were made for water.

Noticing a strong smell of gas from one of the borings, one of the workers placed a light near it, with the result that a great flame of fire shot upwards, and was with difficulty extinguished.

This discovery led to the formation of a syndicate to bore for gas, and the result is proving eminently successful. Already two small railway stations have been lighted experimentally with this so-called marsh gas, and they have attracted the inhabitants of surrounding villages to see the effect of this gas, which rises "readily made" from the earth.

The well which has been sunk is yielding enough gas to supply a large part of the south of England, and it is calculated that it issues from the depths of the earth at a pressure of 200 lbs. to the inch, which is sufficient to send it a long way through the pipes for use in distant cities. The lower strata of earth are saturated with petroleum, which creates the gas.

The syndicate working this gas-mine is of opinion that there is enough in it to light the whole of England, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. This would mean a tremendous reduction in the consumption of coal, and would remove anxiety as to how long our coal supply will last.

CURIOSITIES OF CUT GLASS.

The process of glass cutting requires great skill and care. A design is first lightly copied on the glass, and the cutters take it in hand. A fine stream of sand and water falls continuously on a rapidly revolving steel wheel. To this the glass is applied and the cutting is really accomplished by the friction which the sand sets up. Then another workman with another steel wheel and plain water brings the cutting up to a sharper edge. A third workman with a soft wooden tool takes off the cloudiness caused by the friction of the steel, a fourth polishes the glass, a fifth with a preparation of oxide of tin gives to it that iridescent lustre which makes us value cut glass so highly.

WORLD'S LARGEST PLOUGH.

The largest plough in the world is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardino County, California. This immense agricultural machine stands 18 feet high, and weighs 36,000 lbs. It runs by steam, is provided with twelve 12-inch plough-shares, and is capable of ploughing fifty acres of land per day. It consumes from one to one and a half tons of coal per day, and usually travels at the rate of four miles an hour.

Christ our Passover was sacrificed for us (I Cor. v. 7), but the full benefit is yet to be seen. We who are redeemed, being perfectly safe under the shelter of his blood shed for us, are to be found with loins girded, eating the bitter herbs, emblem of our fellowship with Him in His sufferings (Phil. i, 29; John vi, 57). We must also beware of all carelessness in our daily walk, lest by allowing ourselves to wander from Him we bring sorrow to our hearts as we again seek Him till we find Him. If we allow ourselves to go a day's journey without Him it may take more than a day's sorrowful seeking ere we again rejoice in Him.

There are some seemingly strange things in this story which may well lead us to consider how much or how little they knew of this unique Son among all the sons of men—the only one who lived elsewhere before He lived on earth, the only one who could be called truly "the seed of the woman," the only one who never thought nor said nor did a wrong thing. It seems odd that they should start for home without being sure that He was with them; that the company of kinsfolk or acquaintance to that of His own mother; that they should not go right to the temple to seek Him as soon as they returned to the city. But let us turn from them to Him and to His first recorded utterance, the one solitary recorded utterance of thirty years, which covers also His whole sojourn in a mortal body.

"I must be about My Father's business" (verse 49). This is the first "My Father" of human lips spoken of God (although there is an approach to it in Isa. lxiii, 16; lxi, 8; Mal. ii, 10). He ever set aside any thought of the paternity of Joseph. Another child would have thought of the wonders of the great city, visiting friends, or the journey and return, but He is wholly occupied with the things of His Father, to the great astonishment of those specially versed in the things of God. Since we find Him at this early age more interested in the house of God and the things of God than in all else—and remember the early piety of Samuel, David, Joash and Josiah—why not expect our young people to receive and serve Him and learn to let Him live in them? The same Spirit who lived and wrought in Him and in these others is willing to live and work in us and in our children.

HOW SHELLFISH TALK.

Warn One Another of Danger by Clicking Sounds.

Most seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.

A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions, and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat, the sound grew more intense, and in some places, as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.

On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns, and the notes of an Aeolian harp.

For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shellfish made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.

Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the combful? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

Hair Vigor

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. LOUGHRAN, Lindsay, Cal.

\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Thin Hair

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 6c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
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A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Montreal is steadily gaining ground as a grain-shipping port. The present Government is dredging the channel between Montreal and Quebec to a depth of 30 feet—it is now 27½ feet deep—and when that immense work is done, and the harbor of Montreal put

Valleyfield, Doucet's Landing, Graham, Nicolet River, St. Maurice River, Notre Dame de Pierreville, Sorel and St. Denis.

The voting in New York State for an appropriation of \$101,000,000 to deepen the Erie Canal to a capacity sufficient to allow the passage of 1000-ton barges, is taking place as this article goes to press. New York City and Buffalo are alarmed at the progress made of late by the Canadian routes. The grain arrivals at Buffalo and the grain exports from New York are declining, while the traffic by way of the Great Lakes, Midland, Depot Harbor and Montreal is going ahead rapidly. On the completion of the harbor works at Montreal and of the dredging in the ship channel to Quebec, still better things will be accomplished.

The farmer in the older provinces is sometimes told that all this outlay is for the benefit of the Manitoba farmer and the farmers of the North-western States. It is not so. The works at Montreal and below will have the effect of cheapening his export rates just the same, as well as of reducing rates on inward cargoes—on the goods he has to buy.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney, makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

EXPRESSIONS.

Montreal Herald,

North Renfrew, Dec. 26.—Looking more like an angel than a human being, Mr. R. R. Gamey, our greatest and foremost Canadian, said: "The result proves conclusively that I am an honest man, and that my honeyed breath smells sweet with truth. It was my pure presence which won the election."

Exchange.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain says Quebec will go Conservative. Mr. Casgrain should take one pellet before meals until the feeling is relieved.

Montreal Herald.

The Montreal Star's hysterics the other evening will be larded with the following humorous sayings: It was not a Hale storm, it was a snow storm.

The Dunlop tire was not punctured. The Hale fellow was well met.

This cold wave seems to have started in North Renfrew.

Why complain of the cold in Montreal? Think what the Liberal thermometers are registering in North Renfrew.

Dunlop "dun" well.

It was a great game for Gamey.

Hamilton Times.

Thos. Crawford, one of Whitney's lieutenants, refused to appear on the platform with Gamey at Westmeath. But Beattie Nesbitt is still true to him.

Toronto Star.

It seems almost unnecessary to point out that the storm they had in North Renfrew wasn't a Hale storm.

Montreal Herald.

The Conservatives should not shout too loud. It may be seven years more before another North Renfrew turns

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

A REMARKABLE YEAR

THE PECULIAR WEATHER THAT MADE
1816 A PHENOMENON.

No Summer Except What Little Came
In December—in New England the
Year Was Called "Eighteen Hun-
dred and Starve to Death."

European and American data represent the year as having been phenomenal in almost every particular. In New England the year went by the name of "eighteen hundred and starve to death," and the summer months are known in history as "the cold summer of 1816," so remarkable was the temperature.

The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat, and all nature was clad in a sable hue. Men and women became frightened and imagined that the fire in the sun was being rapidly extinguished and that the world would soon come to an end. Ministers took the phenomenon for the text of their sermons, and pseudo scientific men talked of things they knew not of, while the fanatics took advantage of the occasions to form religious organizations.

The winter of 1815-16 was very cold in Europe, but comparatively mild in this country, and did not in any way indicate the severe weather that soon prevailed. Even the almanacs were silent, and, although the usual indications "about now look out for cold weather" or "this is a good time for snow" were entered in the regular portions of the book devoted to the winter predictions, those used for chronicling the pleasant months had no such alarming warnings.

January was mild, so much so that for days the people allowed their fires to go out, as artificial heat made the buildings

first week of the month; but, strange to relate, December was the mildest and most comfortable month of the entire year, a condition which led many people to believe that the seasons had changed about.

Of course the cold spell sent bread-stuffs to an unheard of price, and it was impossible to obtain for table use many of the common vegetables, as they were required for seed. Flour sold in 1817 in the cities for \$13 per barrel, and the average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter.—Boston Globe.

THE TOBACCO PLANT.

Its Origin, According to a Quaint Legend of the East.

The prophet was taking a stroll in the country when he saw a serpent, stiff with cold, lying on the ground. He compassionately took it up and warmed it in his bosom. When the serpent had recovered it said:

"Divine prophet, listen. I am now going to bite thee."

"Why, pray?" inquired Mohammed.

"Because thy race makes perpetual war on mine," said the serpent.

"But thy race, too, makes perpetual war against mine," was the prophet's rejoinder. "How canst thou, besides, be so ungrateful and so soon forget that I saved thy life?"

"There is no such thing as gratitude upon this earth," replied the serpent, "and if I were now to spare thee either thou or another of thy race would kill me. By Allah, I shall bite thee!"

"If thou hast sworn by Allah I will not cause thee to break thy vow," said the prophet, holding his hand to the

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Montreal is steadily gaining ground as a grain-shipping port. The present Government is dredging the channel between Montreal and Quebec to a depth of 30 feet—it is now 27½ feet deep—and when that immense work is done, and the harbor of Montreal put in good order, grain shipments and shipments of all sorts of merchandise are bound to increase. Mr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, listens to everyone interested in the shipping trade and adopts such suggestions as he and his experts consider practicable and necessary, the result being that the Department works harmoniously with private enterprise for the improvement of this great waterway and of our national harbor. In the season just closing, dredging in the ship channel has been carried on by the Department at Pointe Aux Trembles, Lac St. Pierre, Contrecoeur and Long Point. The total quantity of material removed from the channel in the season was 5,400,000 cubic yards, seven dredges having been employed. In addition, dredging has been done at various other points on the St. Lawrence, for purposes other than the deepening of the ship channel; namely at the Batiscan River, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Nicolet, Coteau Landing,

It seems almost unnecessary to point out that the storm they had in North Renfrew wasn't a Hale storm.

Montreal Herald.

The Conservatives should not shout too loud. It may be seven years more before another North Renfrew turns up.

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 8½ pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything" Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 8½ lbs.

MRS. PROVINCE, Kingsford.

Judge Osler has decided in the North York election protest proceedings that questions relating solely to the general election of May, 1902, need not be answered by Hon. E. J. Davis.

Their Leader Beaten.

British papers of Nov. 12 contain the summary of a publication issued by the German general staff on experiences in non-European wars in recent times. It expresses the opinion that General Buller's failure at Colenso was due to bad leadership. "His mind did not prove elastic enough to take account of the change in the situation; he thrust General Clery aside and tried to interfere and put matters right himself. At a rapid pace he hastened to the batteries, which were still firing, although shortly afterwards they had to cease their firing owing to lack of ammunition. Confidence in himself and anything like calm reflection had vanished. He is now no longer the commander, but only one of the combatants; no longer the General, but only the officer in charge of a battery. Personally a brave man, he physically succumbs to the impressions of the battlefield. His whole procedure is governed solely by the thought that he must not let the guns fall into the hands of the enemy."

When at last he himself is hit, when physical fatigue on this day of burning heat begins to tell upon him, when bad news arrives from other parts of the field, his energy flags. He gives way because he does not think that he can now find any issue out of the difficulty; he determines to break off the battle begun upon entirely different assumptions, and he gives the order to retire. The brave troops were not beaten, but only their leader.

The work characterizes Lord Methuen's leadership at Magersfontein as dogged. It showed, it is added, that he held persistently to the old notions about frontal attacks, but he proved himself a thoughtful leader, who was prepared for battle and was not disheartened by minor failures. He rightly decided to continue the fight after the repulse of the Highlanders, but his methods of execution were faulty. It is maintained that the English frontal attacks both at Colenso and Magersfontein might have succeeded if the leaders had not felt that they were physically defeated.

The moral drawn is that every new war opens with surprises, rendering a change in offensive methods necessary. Modern European conditions frontal attacks are still feasible and to be reckoned with.

They were uttering the tender nonsense that succeeds the great question.

"Ah, dearest," he replied, "the mere sight of your face would scare the wolf away."

And ever since he has wondered why she returned the ring.

Get Instant Relief from Piles.—This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment, and a cure in from three to six nights. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, one application will convince. 35 cents.—127

Hon. A. G. Blair has resigned his seat for St. John, and his appointment as Chairman of the Railway commission will shortly be announced.

though the usual indications "about now look out for cold weather" or "this is a good time for snow" were entered in the regular portions of the book devoted to the winter predictions, those used for chronicling the pleasant months had no such alarming warnings.

January was mild, so much so that for days the people allowed their fires to go out, as artificial heat made the buildings uncomfortably warm. This pleasant weather was broken by a severe cold snap in February, but this low temperature passed in a few days, and a warmer condition similar to the month previous set in. March "came in like a lion, but went out like a lamb." There was nothing unusual in the climatic conditions of the month which differed from those generally found in the windy season. April was the advance guard of this strange freak in temperature. The early days were warm and bright, but as the month drew to a close the cold increased until it ended in ice and snow and a very low temperature. To those who delighted in balmy May days and loved to watch the budding flowers the May of 1816 was a bitter disappointment. True, buds came, but so did the frost, and one night laid all vegetation a blackened waste. Corn was killed, and the fields had to be made ready for another planting, but the people's astonishment was complete when they found ice formed to the thickness of half an inch in the pools. June, the "month of roses," was this year a month of ice and desolation. The "oldest inhabitant" was surprised, for never before had the mercury sunk so low in the tube in these latitudes in the last month of spring. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing that had taken advantage of a few warm days to develop was killed, and various kinds of fruit were nearly all destroyed. One day the beautiful snow fell to a depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven inches in Maine and three inches in Massachusetts and central New York. Matters were beginning to be interesting. People were undecided whether to spend the winter in the south or at the seashore and mountains. One day the latter resorts were desirable, and the next would decide in favor of the former, but on the whole the southern clime was preferred.

July was accompanied by frost and ice, and those who celebrated the glorious Fourth "not wisely but too well" found an abundance of ice handy for immediate use the next morning. It was not very thick, not more than one-sixteenth of an inch, but it was ice, and it caused the good people of New England, New York and some sections of Pennsylvania to look grave. That month Indian corn was destroyed in all but the most favored locations, and but a small quantity escaped. Surely August would put an end to such cold weather, but the farmers as well as hotel proprietors were doomed to disappointment. The midsummer month was it possible more cheerless than the days already passed. Ice formed even thicker than it had done the month before, and corn was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder, and almost every green plant in this country as well as Europe was frozen. Papers received from England stated that the year 1816 would be remembered by the generation then living as a year in which there was no summer.

What little corn ripened in the unexposed states was worth almost its weight in silver, and farmers were compelled to provide themselves with corn grown in 1815 for the seed they used in the spring of 1817. This seed never cost so much, being difficult to get even at \$5 per bushel.

The last month of summer was ushered in bright and warm, and for two weeks the now almost frozen people began to thaw out. It was the mildest weather of the year, and just as the inhabitants got fairly to appreciate it old Boreas and Jack Frost came along and whitened and hardened everything in their path. On the 16th ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, and winter clothing that had been laid away for a few days was again brought forth and wrapped round shivering humanity. By this time the people had given up all hopes of again seeing the flowers bloom or hearing the birds sing and began to prepare for a hard winter.

October kept up the reputation of its predecessors, as there was scarcely a day that the thermometer registered higher than 30 degrees. November was also extremely cold, and sleighing was good the

"There is no such thing as gratitude upon this earth," replied the serpent, "and if I were now to spare thee either thou or another of thy race would kill me. By Allah, I shall bite thee!"

"If thou hast sworn by Allah I will not cause thee to break thy vow," said the prophet, holding his hand to the serpent's mouth. The serpent bit him, but he sucked the wound with his lips and spat the venom on the ground. And on that very spot there sprang up a plant which combines within itself the venom of the serpent and the compassion of the prophet. Men call this plant by the name of tobacco.—"Tobacco In Song and Story."

Wind and Temperature.

The wind does not affect the thermometer, as any one may find out for himself by a simple test. Take two dry bulb thermometers of exactly the same kind and hang one of them where it will be exposed to the wind and the other where it will be sheltered—say, on two sides of the corner of the house—and after allowing them to hang thus for a few minutes you will find that they register the same. And yet the person who stands near the thermometer that hangs in the wind will feel the cold more sensibly than the person who stands near the sheltered one.

The wind is simply air in motion, and air in motion is no colder than the same air in a state of rest. We feel colder in the wind simply because its blowing over us takes the heat away from the body by causing a more rapid evaporation from the skin. There is no evaporation from the dry bulb of a thermometer, and therefore the wind does not affect it.

How Iron-ox Tablets Improved a London Boy's Health.

January 31, 1903.

I am glad to tell you of the good effects of Iron-ox Tablets. We first got them for our boy, two-and-a-half years old, who was very cross and had no appetite. Your remedy soon made him as bright as ever. My husband uses them for headache and sluggish liver. While certainly effective, they cause neither pain nor inconvenience. We have a box in the house always now.

Mrs. Jean Russell, The Ridgeway, London, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER. I COULD NOT DO IT.

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation no proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN. Tamworth.



Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Napanee.

MADILL BROS.

Napanee.

January White Goods Sale.

Every Article in the Offering, New, Fresh and at Fractional Prices.

This is our first January White Goods Sale. We intend making it an annual one, commencing the first of each year. The Sale will begin on Saturday, January 2nd, and continue until the end of the month. During that time we will offer our new stock of White Muslin Underwear, Laces, Embroideries, Cottons, Sheetings, Lawns, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Towellings at Special Prices. This week we wish to bring especially to your notice our bright new stock of Muslin, Underwear, Laces and Embroidery.

CORSET COVERS.

Ladies' fine Cambric and India Linen Corset Covers, straight or full fronts, trimmed with embroidery, others with lace and embroidery, with or without the skirt, and all sizes. Sale price 35c, 50c, and 75c.

Ladies' fine Lawn Corset Covers, full fronts, made with fine Valenciennes Lace Yokes, finished with beading and embroidery, all sizes. Sale price \$1.00 & 1.25.

Ladies' extra fine Lawn Corset Covers, made with full fronts and Valenciennes Lace Yokes, finished with beading and ribbons, armhole and neck trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace, all sizes. Sale price \$1.50.

Extra Special.

5 dozen Ladies' Fine Bleached Cambric Corset Covers, the Neck and Armhole trimmed with good Torchon Lace, all sizes. Sale price **25c.**

FINE DRAWERS.

Ladies' fine Bleached Long Cloth Drawers finished with plain frills, hemstitched frills and frills edged with lace. Sale price 25c, 35c and 40c.

Ladies' fine Cambric Drawers with lawn and embroidery frills, lawn frills finished with tucks or bands of insertion, embroidery frills and headed with fine tucks. Sale price 50c, and 75c.

Ladies' extra fine Lawn Drawers with umbrella or handkerchief frills, the frills finished with yoke insertion, Valenciennes Lace and rosettes of ribbon. Sale price \$1.00 and \$1.25.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 to 60 inches wide, 5½ yards long, plain or scroll centres, culbert edges. Sale price, per pair \$1.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, culbert edges, fancy scroll centre. Price 75c.

FINE NIGHT GOWNS.

Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, trimmed with fine hemstitched tucks, the neck and sleeves finished with neat frills. Sizes 54 to 60 inches. Sale price 50c, 60c, 75c.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Lawn Gowns, with insertion and tucked yokes. Neck, sleeves and yokes finished with embroidery frills, several styles. Sale price \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Lawn Gowns, with all-over Embroidery Yokes, others with fancy sailor collars, finished with beading and embroidery. Sale price \$1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Ladies' extra fine Lawn Gowns, with all-over Valenciennes and embroidery yokes. Neck, sleeves and yokes finished with Valenciennes Lace and embroidery. Sale price \$2.50 and 2.75.

LADIES' MOTHER HUBBARD GOWNS

Of fine Cambric and Lawns with all-over lace and embroidery yokes, trimmed with embroidery and yoke lace, handkerchief frills and rosettes of ribbons. Sale prices \$1.25, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50.

EMBROIDERED WHITE GOODS.

Embroidered Sets of Pillow Shams, Dresser and Stand Covers, fancy designs in applique, made on good fine lawns, edges finished and hemstitched. Sale price \$2.00, 2.25, and 3.00.

RUNNERS—For dressing cases and side boards, made of white lawn, with fancy embroidered and applique designs. Sale price 40c, 50c and 75c.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA CLOTHS—Swiss make, of pure Sheer White Lawns with neat centres and applique wide hemstitched borders. Sale price 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25.

LACE CURTAINS.

Very fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, all new designs with overlapped stitched edge. Sale price \$1.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, culbert edges and new designs. Sale price \$1.25.

WHITE SKIRTS.

Ladies' fine Bleached Long Cloth Skirts with 7, 10, and 12 inch frills, finished with embroidery and the new yoke laces, all sizes. Sale prices 75c, and \$1.00.

Ladies' fine Cambric Skirts with dust ruffles, lawn flounces and flounces trimmed with bands of insertion and lace, others with tucks and embroidery trimmings. Sale price \$1.25 and 1.50.

Ladies' fine Cambric Skirts with dust ruffles, deep flounces and frills, trimmed with bands of yoke lace and insertion. Sale price \$2.00 and 2.50.

During this Sale
No White Wear
will be
Sent on Approbation.

WHITE SKIRTS.

Ladies' fine Cambric and Lawn Skirts, with dust ruffles, deep flounces trimmed with tucks and insertion, and smaller frills of lace and embroidery. Sale price \$3.00, 3.50, and 4.00.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

We make a special showing of our New Embroideries. We have all prices from 1c. a yard up to the wide flouncings for corset covers at 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

We will also make a first showing of our New Laces and Beadings in Valenciennes and Torchons from 1c. a yard up to 25c.

It is very seldom that you get the opportunity to buy laces at such good values.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Principle Upon Which This Commodity Is Manufactured.

The principle upon which the manufacture of ice is based is that a gas when compressed gathers heat enormously, and if robbed of this heat and

Seven thousand sheep were burned to death in the East Buffalo stock yards.

It is reported that 4,000 insurgents under Bulgarian officers are preparing to invade Macedonia.

The London Daily Chronicle says Japan has bought two warships, which are being built at Genoa for Argentina and are almost complete.

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the crowd" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 5-1v J. H. MADIEN

LERRINGTON & WARNER

We are Headquarters in Napanee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Principle Upon Which This Commodity Is Manufactured.

The principle upon which the manufacture of ice is based is that a gas when compressed gathers heat enormously, and if robbed of this heat and allowed to escape at a future time it seeks to regain its heat by withdrawing heat from its surroundings. Ammonia gas is generally preferred to others because it can be liquefied with comparatively little pressure. On removing the water from common ammonia by distillation anhydrous ammonia is obtained. This is compressed by a combined steam pump and a compressor, and the resulting liquefaction induces heat, which is economized by circulating water about the vessel or pipe containing the liquefied ammonia. Thus the ammonia is cooled and the heat largely transferred to the water, which is then pumped back to the boiler that supplies the steam pump. The liquid ammonia is then carried in a pipe to expansion coils that afford plenty of room for its evaporation. When it begins to return to the gaseous form and to draw heat from its surroundings, which gradually reduces the temperature. Proper vessels of water are placed in contact with the expansion coils, and in due time ice is formed.

Two Wrongs.

A clergyman, lecturing on "Capital Punishment," took strong grounds against the death penalty, arguing that while it was wrong for a man to commit murder it was but another wrong to kill the murderer and that two wrongs never made a right.

"At least," said he, "I never heard of but one case where they did." And he proceeded to relate the following story, presumably in support of his argument:

"A man entered a country grocery, where a number of the villagers sat around on barrels and boxes, and asked if two wrongs ever made a right. The response was 'Never.' So I thought till recently," continued he, "when I met a stranger who asked me to change a five dollar bill for him. I did so and after his departure found the bill was a counterfeit. So I kept it till the other day and showed it on a fellow greener than I." The listeners exclaimed that those were two wrongs certainly, but they didn't make a right. "Well," replied the man, "they made me all right."

English Jewelers' Tricks.

Many working jewelers with whom articles are left to repair are very tricky individuals indeed, and women are their chief victims. A great device of the working jeweler, so far as gold chains go, is to take off the hallmarked fastening loops and to substitute for these an exact imitation in metal, so that these should always be most carefully examined. In ladies' lockets the jeweler fraud usually takes out the gold inside rim which fastens the glass, and of course he puts in a sham substitute. Where an article sent to him contains a great number of tolerably small stones he will take one or two of these out and put in imitation articles specially made to deceive, says Woman's Life. A working jeweler has been known to make pounds a week by taking away the hallmarked cross-bars of gold alberts and replacing them with brass. These remarks only, of course, apply to the small number of black sheep to be found in this as in every trade.

At a Conservative convention for Dorchester county, Que., Mr. J. B. Morin, M. P., was chosen as Candidate.

Three persons had a narrow escape from death in a fire that destroyed Miss Sarah Smith's dwelling at Cornwall.

Seven thousand sheep were burned to death in the East Buffalo stock yards.

It is reported that 4,000 insurgents under Bulgarian officers are preparing to invade Macedonia.

The London Daily Chronicle says Japan has bought two warships, which are being built at Genoa for Argentina and are almost complete.

Fire at Calumpit, in the Philippines, destroyed 250 homes. Several lives were lost and 1,000 persons were rendered homeless. The loss is \$75,000.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and lotions are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Nananee by Nelson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Hultman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

D'EROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the crowd" rate B. M. D'EROCHE, Q. C. 61y J. H. MADDEN

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Post-st. Nananee. 5y

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Nananee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Nananee. 61y

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Nananee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Nananee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

We are Headquarters in Nananee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

We Buy
All Kinds of

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Music.

We carry the largest stock of Musical Instruments in Nananee—Violins, Accordeons, Autoharps, Zithers, and Concertinas.

In Mouth Organs we carry only Hohner's celebrated instruments—the best that can be had. We have them in all styles, from 25c. to \$1.50.

We carry a complete assortment of fittings—Violin bows, bridges, chin rests, cases. We have Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, and Banjo strings.

Games.

Dominoes from 5c. to \$2. Checkers and Checker Boards from 5c. up. Nations, Authors and Lost Heirs, 10c. to 25c. Chess Men, \$1.

Playing Cards in great variety at all prices.

Skates.

A few pairs at half-price.

The Pollard Co'y
Dundas Street, Nananee.



The more home baking you do, the more you will appreciate

Cleveland's Baking Powder.

Using it in your biscuit and cake, you need not be an expert cook to get good results. It never fails when used as directed.

As one of the very few occasions when the wit of Rufus Choate was called, an incident is recalled when that brilliant lawyer was examining one Dick Barton, chief mate of the ship Challenge. Choate had cross-examined him for over an hour, hurling questions with the speed of a rapid-fire gun.

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see it?"

"No, sir."

"Then how did you know there was a moon?"

"The 'Nautical Almanac' said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world."

"Be civil, sir. And now tell me in what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator?"

"Ah, you are joking."

"No, sir, I'm in earnest and I desire an answer."

"That's more than I can give."

"Indeed. You a chief mate and unable to answer a simple question!"

"Yes, the simplest question I ever was asked. I thought even a fool of a lawyer knew there's no latitude at the equator!"—Success.

Market Report:

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 11c. to 12c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 6c. head.
Onions, dry, 15c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, \$1.00 a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.65 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 8c. a pound.
Roast beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 8c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 15c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

The Latest Humor.

First physician—And was the operation a success?

Second physician—We can't tell. The patient recovered, so we couldn't perform a post-mortem.—Harper's Bazar

Naggsby—Hello, there, Peckham! Is it a fact that you have recently married?

Peckham—Well, I suppose that's as good a name for her as any. Facts, you know, are said to be stubborn things.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

District Attorney Jerome recently was asked his opinion about the "prophet" Dowie, but declined to commit himself on the subject.

"But do you believe in curing by the laying on of hands?" persisted his interlocutor.

"Most assuredly I do—in the cases of bad children and poolroom proprietors," he replied.—New York Times.

CHRISTIANITY AS CHARACTER.

John P. Peters, D.D., St. Michael's Church, New York City.

He that believeth on Him is not judged; he that believeth not hath been judged already.—St. John III, 18.

There is absolutely not one single doctrine that is, according to Jesus Christ's teaching, essential to salvation. No dogma can save, no heresy of doctrine in itself condemns; no forms can save, and even the lack of all connection with the visible Church itself, its forms and sacraments, does not of necessity judge a man.

Do not misunderstand. Doctrines are not useless, neither are forms. Right doctrines and right forms are of inestimable value, but they are not essentials because they are the means to an end, and that end is life, character. Christ Jesus came to help us become one with God. Belief on Him is of no use if it mean only that you hold the correct doctrine of His incarnation, the atonement, regeneration, the eucharist, the Church, etc. Flatly, if that is all the faith a man has, if his belief do not involve oneness with God in the Spirit of Christ, he might exactly as well believe in the incarnation of Buddha. The one would help him as much or as little as the other. Saving faith is not belief in a fact, not belief in the facts of the life and death of our Lord, but such a real belief in His life that we come into union with Him; and such union with Christ is union with God the Father and eternal life.

The possibility of eternal life lies in the development of our divine nature, its growth through the infinite ages as we develop more and more in the image of God. It is a constant growth of happiness; a growth of love, of truth, of all the possibilities of the glorious divine nature within us, the feeble consciousness of which even now gives us a sense of power, of grandeur, of happiness, of satisfaction which nothing else can give. But this eternal felicity of divine development belongs only to the man who gives play to his soul—that is, who seeks to develop the divine, the good and the noble that is in him, who believes with his life on the name of the only begotten Son of God.

A man that makes himself a beast, who surrenders himself to the beastly nature that is within him, who chooses the ignoble, the sensuous, the selfish, the dishonorable, is the man who does not believe on the name of the only begotten Son of God, however loud his protestations to the contrary. That is the man who is becoming a beast, who is forfeiting his divine nature and with it every possibility of the eternal and glorious development of the sons of God.

The possibilities of heaven lie in the character of a man, in the aim and purpose of his life; and so it is that God sent His Son, not to judge the world, but to save the world by a life and death, belief in which might help and mould our characters. If a man make choice of Jesus Christ as his master and his pattern, believing in Him as his Saviour from evil, then he has found a help, a succor which priests and prophets longed for and could not find.

All men, whether they will or not, are preparing for the future life as surely as the boy is preparing to be the man. Every man the whole world over is developing the worldly, devilish, beastly side of his nature, or the true, loving, divine side of it. Jesus has shown us what is divine, what we

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Edward Rulph, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

Roosevelt and the Senate.

President Roosevelt called an extra session of Congress for the purpose of passing the Cuban reciprocity bill, an act demanded by "national honor," etc. The House passed the bill, but the Senate decided not to take final action until December 16, by which date the regular session should be well under way. To the appeals of the Speaker, the President and the criticisms of the Congressmen the Senators turned deaf ears. They proposed to adjourn on Wednesday last until it was time for the regular session of Congress to commence, but the House balked that plan, and adjournment was made until yesterday only. All sorts of plans are being matured to "bring the Senators to time," one being to adjourn for three days at a time and still calling it an extra "session," until the Senators surrender, but it looks as though they will have their own way. The Washington correspondent of The New York Times several days before the adjournment of Wednesday sent to his paper the following story of the situation, which loses nothing of its interest, because it was much in the nature of a prediction. So far the prediction has been fulfilled to the letter:—

The "true inwardness" of the three-cornered controversy between the President, the Senate and the House over the question of adjournment next Wednesday has been that some of the Senators desired to put the President "in a hole," and the Speaker desired to protect him from the experience, and that the President has recognized the futility of opposing the wishes of the Senate, and has yielded. The President called an extra session of Congress to pass the Cuban reciprocity bill. The bill was passed and the Speaker desired to pass it until the regular session. The Speaker opposed this on the ground that it would convey to the country the impression that there never had been any reason for an extra session, and that the President had acted rashly and without sufficient consideration in calling on. That is just the impression which those responsible for the adjournment programme wished to convey. There has been a feeling among many Senators and Representatives that the call for one was a case of unnecessary "strenuosity," and that the bill could just as well have been passed in a regular session. This feeling has not been so widely diffused in the country at large as some Senators would like to have it.

The present programme is to have the extra session adjourn sine die on Wednesday. Then the bill is to be voted upon and passed in the Senate on December 17 (December 16 was the date decided upon), ten days after the regular session opens. In this way the gentlemen originally responsible for the adjournment will, they hope, have made another contribution to Mr. Roosevelt's tendency to perform official acts out of mere desire to be "always doing something," as Senator Gorman puts it. The plan originated with the Democratic Senators, and the Republican Senators are anxious to know that they had no hand in it, and would have liked to remain in session until the bill was passed, if the Democrats had only permitted them to do so. Nobody can produce absolute proof that this is not true, but the fact that the Republican side is fairly honeycombed with Senators who enjoy nothing more than "teaching the President a lesson," as they put it, lends color to the belief that their instantaneous surrender to the Democratic demands was not very painful to them. It is in fact a united Senate which has carried through the adjournment programme. The Democratic ultimatum was simply that if Congress was kept in session, they, the Democrats, would talk up



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CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. There is no expectorative tendency, no suffering from chronic bronchitis, and immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

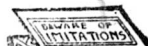
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dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

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Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing; bending and rubbing.

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makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

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GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6		Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5	
Lve						Lve					
Tweed	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Stoco	3	7 08	3 35	4 43		Napanee	9	7 35	4 05	5 13	
Larkins	7	7 20	3 45	4 53		Napanee	9	7 55	4 25	5 33	
Marlbank	13	7 40	4 05	5 13		Strathcona	15	8 20	4 45	5 53	
Brimsville	17	7 55	4 20	5 28		Newburgh	17	8 30	4 55	6 03	
Tamworth	24	8 15	4 40	5 48		Thomson's Mills	18	8 40	5 05	6 13	
Wilson	26	8 25	4 45	5 53		Camden East	19	8 48	5 10	6 18	
Enterprise	28	8 35	4 55	6 03		Yarker	23	8 55	5 15	6 23	
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 40	5 00	6 08		Yarker	23	9 10	5 30	6 38	
Moscow	31	8 48	5 05	6 13		Galbraith	25	9 25	5 40	6 48	
Galbraith	33	8 55	5 10	6 18		Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	5 50	6 58	
Yarker	35	9 00	5 15	6 23		Enterprise	32	9 45	6 00	7 08	
Camden East	39	9 10	5 18	6 28		Wilson	34	9 55	6 10	7 18	
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	5 20	6 30		Tamworth	38	10 00	6 15	7 23	
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 25	6 35		Erinville	41	10 10	6 25	7 33	
Strathcona	42	9 30	5 30	6 40		Marlbank	45	10 25	6 40	7 48	
Napanee	49	9 55	5 50	6 55		Larkins	51	10 45	6 55	8 03	
Deseronto	49	10 00	5 55	7 00		Stoco	55	11 00	7 10	8 18	
Deseronto	68	10 15	6 10	7 15		Tweed	58	11 15	7 25	8 33	

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6		Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5	
Lve						Lve					
Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
G. T. R. Junction	3	7 08	3 35	4 43		Napanee	9	7 35	4 05	5 13	
Glenvale	10	7 20	3 45	4 53		Napanee	9	7 55	4 25	5 33	
Murvale	13	7 40	4 05	5 13		Strathcona	15	8 20	4 45	5 53	
Harrowsmith	19	7 55	4 20	5 28		Newburgh	17	8 30	4 55	6 03	
Sydenham	23	8 00	4 25	5 33		Thomson's Mills	18	8 40	5 05	6 13	
Harrowsmith	23	8 15	4 40	5 48		Camden East	19	8 48	5 10	6 18	
Frontenac	26	8 25	4 45	5 53		Yarker	23	8 55	5 15	6 23	
Yarker	26	9 00	5 15	6 23		Yarker	23	9 10	5 30	6 38	
Camden East	30	9 10	5 18	6 28		Galbraith	25	9 25	5 40	6 48	
Thomson's Mills	31	9 15	5 20	6 30		Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	5 50	6 58	
Newburgh	34	9 25	5 25	6 35		Enterprise	32	9 45	6 00	7 08	
Strathcona	40	9 55	5 50	6 55		Wilson	34	9 55	6 10	7 18	
Napanee	49	10 00	5 55	7 00		Tamworth	38	10 00	6 15	7 23	
Deseronto	49	10 15	6 10	7 15		Erinville	41	10 10	6 25	7 33	

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS	TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 55 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 20 a.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "	7 40 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	10 40 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
6 35 "	6 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	4 30 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	4 20 p.m.
8 00 "	8 20 "	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	7 35 "	8 05 "	7 45 "	8 05 "
10 35 "	10 55 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	7 45 "	8 15 "	8 00 "	8 20 a.m.
1 16 p.m.	1 36 p.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	7 55 "	8 25 "	8 30 "	8 50 "
4 35 "	4 55 "			8 00 "	8 30 "	8 40 "	9 00 "
6 35 "	6 55 "			8 15 "	8 45 "	9 00 "	9 20 "
8 00 "	8 20 "			8 30 "	9 00 "	9 10 "	9 30 "
8 15 "	8 35 "			8 40 "	9 10 "	9 20 "	9 40 "

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

G. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass Agent.

B. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

found a help, a succor which priests and prophets longed for and could not find.

All men, whether they will or not, are preparing for the future life as surely as the boy is preparing to be the man. Every man the whole world over is developing the worldly, devilish, beastly side of his nature, or the true, loving, divine side of it. Jesus has shown us what is divine, what we should aim at, what we can be. Belief in Him means the acceptance of that life as our pattern; that we judge right and wrong, good and bad, by no other standard than the perfect standard of our Lord Jesus Christ. To believe on the name of the Son of God is to aim to make our lives like His; to do what we honestly believe that He would have done in our place. And so to believe in Him means to obtain incomparable aid in the hard struggle against the beastly and devilish part of our nature, which, I take it, every man, at least in the moment when he stops and thinks, would like to conquer if he had the strength.

We know God through man, for in the man Jesus of Nazareth was God revealed, and as we know God through man, so only through man may we reach God. Our belief in Jesus Christ, if it be a true belief, is not merely a belief in the one perfect manifestation of God in man; it is a belief in the divine which He manifested. It is a belief in love and truth wherever we find them. A love for and kinship and communion with all good men who manifest in their lives love and truth.

The democracy of the kingdom of heaven—and remember that the kingdom of heaven as Jesus used the expression, meant something in this earth and not merely something in the world to come, and that no man enters the kingdom of heaven in the future life except as he strives to enter it here—the democracy of the kingdom of heaven is the most leveling democracy that men have ever imagined. There is not the shadow of a distinction of rank, wealth, birth or race. All these material and worldly distinctions are cast aside. Full belief in the Son of God means full brotherhood with all the sons of God. The true test of our love of and belief in the only begotten Son of God is our love of and belief in our fellow-men.

The London World has the temerity to advance the following opinion: "When do women find time to read and ought save the novel which others of the set find amusing, and the organ of the special sport to which they are devoted? Never was there a time when books were more plentiful and reading made more tempting; and the dames and damsels who read nowadays are regarded with positive awe as persons either singularly gifted or just a trifle eccentric."

That must have been written by a man who talked geology to a woman when she was thinking of something more personally interesting.

Walking Round the World.

M. Consigny, one of the enterprising fourteen competitors who set out from Paris in March, 1899, to walk round the world, has reached England with his trainers, according to papers of the week beginning November 15. The race was organized by the Touring Club de France, and the route laid down was to Marseilles, thence by steamer to Cape Town, and then to Spain, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Turkey, Russia, Germany, Austria, the Balkans, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and England. M. Consigny is the first of the competitors to reach London, and the second man is reported to have proceeded only as far as Austria. M. Consigny now has the mark his way to Liverpool, where he will embark for Philadelphia. From Philadelphia he walks to San Francisco, thence he goes to Buenos Ayres, finally shipping to Havre for the last stage to Paris. A prize of £1,100 awaits the winner of the race if he completes the course before the end of March, 1905.

Drink water and get typhoid. Drink milk and get tuberculosis. Drink whiskey and get the jim-jams. Eat soup and get Bright's disease. Eat meat and encourage apoplexy. Eat oysters and acquire tæxemia. Eat vegetables and make the system. Eat dessert and take to paresis. Smoke cigarettes and die early. Smoke cigars and get catarrh. Drink coffee and obtain nervous prostration. Drink wine and get the gout. In order to be entirely healthy, one must eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing, and even before breathing one should see that the air is properly sterilized.—Southwestern World.

permitted them to do so. Nobody can produce absolute proof that this is not true, but the fact that the Republican side is fairly honeycombed with Senators who enjoy nothing more than "teaching the President a lesson," as they call it, lends color to the belief that their instantaneous surrender to the Democratic demands was not very painful to them. It is, in fact, a united Senate which has carried through the adjournment program. The Democratic ultimatum was simply that if Congress was kept in session, they, the Democrats, would talk up to the time of the adjournment, and that therefore the bill could not be passed at the extra session anyway; but that if an adjournment was taken they would offer no opposition to the taking of a vote early in the regular session. The Republican leaders promptly agreed, and all arrangements were being made accordingly when the Senate struck a snag in the quarter where one was least expected—the House.

Speaker Cannon flatly declared that Congress should not adjourn. The deferential submission of the House to the Senate in past years has been such that the Senators were astonished at the reversal, but found no way to overcome it. It was a perfect plain proposition that the Senate could not terminate the session against the will of the House, and the plan to hold the President up to the country as an unduly strenuous person seemed in danger of collapsing. The Speaker took his stand purely as a defender of the President. He told the Senators that it was very nearly an insult to the President, when the latter had summoned Congress to transact certain business, to adjourn twelve days before the time for convening the regular session without making even an attempt to transact that business.

"The House," he said, "has done its part. The Senate should at least make an attempt to do its part."

Argument with the Speaker failed. He told the Senators that he would not permit the President to be so cavalierly treated, and that only by his consent, Mr. Roosevelt's consent to the plan could they change the attitude of the House. The result was a number of conferences, in which the President, the Speaker, and the Senate leaders participated. At first the President stood by the Speaker, but he gradually came to take the Senate view that there was no use in keeping Congress here when it was certain that nothing could be done. The President, having given up his opposition, the Speaker no longer had reason for standing out, and the adjournment programme will be carried through. The only extra session called in President Roosevelt's Administration will adjourn without having enacted any legislation whatever, and the legislation which he recommended will come up in the regular session.

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN

WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, and Leucorrhœa, that, after over a third of a century's experience in curing the worst cases of these distressing and debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in cash for any case of these diseases which he cannot cure.

IT STANDS ALONE.—The "Favorite Prescription" stands alone, as the one and only remedy for these distressingly common forms of weakness, possessed of such positively specific curative properties as to warrant its makers in proposing, and binding themselves to forfeit, as we, the undersigned proprietors of that wonderful remedy hereby do, to pay the sum of \$500 in legal money of the United States in any case of the above diseases in which after a fair and reasonable trial of our treatment, we fail to cure. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee; no other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its manufacturers in making such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Therefore, insist on having Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and turn your back on any unscrupulous dealer who would insult your intelligence by attempting to foist upon you some inferior substitute, under the plea that "it is just as good." Insist on having the article which has a record of a third of a century of cures and which is backed by those willing to forfeit \$500 if they cannot cure you.

In cases attended by a leucorrhœal drain a solution of Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets should be used cautiously with the use of the "Favorite Prescription." The are sold by all druggists, or sent post-paid to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Send 50 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult: Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

THE WORD OF GOD

Rev. John J. Donlan, Church
of the Nativity, Brooklyn,
New York.

If you continue in my word, you shall be my disciple indeed.—John, viii., 31.

All through the Scriptures great stress is laid upon keeping God's word. "If a man love me, he will keep my word;" and again, "He that loves me not keeps not my sayings." Discipleship in Christ, therefore, seems to depend on how clearly and closely we shall adhere to His teaching.

The question, then, is, Do I continue in God's word? How can I tell unless I know what His word is? The man who never reads his Bible and never attends at the preaching of the word must be ignorant of what is necessary for a Christian's salvation. Many a man without being a follower of Christ keeps his sayings just as a man may keep the law of the land without being a citizen. What, then, do we mean by the word? It is the outward expression of the inward thought. It is a mode of communication between mind and mind. As I can feel a living body and make myself felt by it through the sense of touch, so, too, soul can feel soul by means of the spoken word.

Christ's word, then, is the outward expression of His living thought. He would reach and influence our souls with it. He would have His thoughts to be our words, and thus draw us to fellowship by dispelling the darkness of the understanding and disarming our rebellious wills. "Faith comes by hearing" and "the love of Christ constrains us." By that hearing of the word we are warned into that activity which induces us "to take the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God, living and effectual, and more piercing than a two-edge sword." By it we battle our way through the darkness of ignorance to the light of inspiration where we discover what we ought to know and at the same time recognize what we ought to do. Thus the written or spoken word arouses in us a consciousness of duty which under the impelling grace of God we are led to accomplish.

Many, however, hear the word of God and yet absolutely fail to "bring forth fruit in due season." No impression is made on their souls, no change for the better is noticed in their conduct and mode of life; there is no avoidance of the wrongdoing the word condemns; no practice of what the word recommends. The reason why the word fails is because it is not allowed to sink deep down into the soul. Hence there is no meditation, no reflection, no recalling it to mind from time to time. The words of the great Lawgiver, "and these words which I command thee this day shall be in thy heart; thou shalt tell them to thy children, and thou shalt meditate upon them sitting in thy house and walking on thy journey, sleeping and rising," are forgotten. But the opposite is the rule. The word is soon forgotten. It is never spoken of in the household, at work in the shop or travelling about. Neither does it arouse in us any feeling of real pleasure, for our minds are consumed with idle or vain thoughts, or our temporal matters preoccupy.

Such, indeed, the Apostle James compares to a man who looks at his countenance in a mirror. "He beheld himself and went his way, and presently forgot what manner of man he was."

STOP THAT COUGH!

Colds Lead to Catarrh—Catarrh Leads to Consumption.

A Beautiful
Girl's
Experience



Nine cases of consumption out of ten occur in this way:

A person catches a cold. The cold is not properly cured, and they quickly catch another one. This cold is dilly-dallied with by no treatment, or some

Massachusetts for Reciprocity.

The Minneapolis Journal (Republican) says:—"The action of the Massachusetts Democratic convention in unequivocally declaring in favor of reciprocity with Canada is significant. The Republicans do not seem to appreciate, at least officially, how widespread is the feeling in favor of reciprocity in general and reciprocity with Canada. They do not understand that thousands of manufacturers no longer care so much as they did for a high tariff, and are very much more concerned than formerly about getting their goods into other countries. There can be very little doubt that when the business men of New England read the reports of the convention their hearts were softened toward the Democrats."

All of this is very gratifying to the people of the Dominion, who do not, however, quite understand why newspapers

Miss Alma Lillia, 606 18th St.,
Rock Island, Ill., says:

"I am a firm friend to Peruna, for it cured me in two days of a cough which had been annoying me for three weeks, and which had developed a serious catarrhal affection of the throat and lungs."

"I had a number of colds during the year, and each left me with a little more catarrh; then this bad cough was the worst. I took cough medicines until I sickened at the sight of them. But Peruna cured me up in such quick time that I am its firm friend. Four weeks' constant use of it got the catarrh entirely out of my system."

"It deserves all the praise bestowed upon it."—Alma Lillia.

treatment that is ineffectual, and the cold continues.

Then they catch another cold and begin to cough. Then they take cough syrups, but they do no good.

By and by they get tired of taking medicine and give up in despair.

Their cold continues and their cough grows worse. Then they apply to a doctor, only to discover that they are in the first stages of consumption.

Miss Lillia, of Illinois, started out exactly in this way. Fortunately, she took a course of Peruna before it was too late. She had caught several colds, then a cough developed. She took all sorts of cough medicines, until, as she puts it, "I sickened at the sight of them." In four weeks Peruna had cured her of her catarrh and her system was entirely rid of it.

This is what Peruna is doing all the while! Not a day, and probably not an hour, passes but some one has a similar experience with Peruna.

The first step toward consumption is catching cold. The next step is a failure to cure it promptly. The third step is the development of catarrh, which gradually becomes chronic. The fourth step, the catarrh begins to spread from the head to the throat. The fifth step, the catarrh spreads to the bronchial tubes and lungs. It then becomes consumption in its first stage.

At any time during the progress of the catarrh, from the first onset of the cold to its final settlement in the lungs, Peruna can be relied upon to stop the disease. It cures entirely. Even after consumption has become thoroughly developed, many cases have found in Peruna a permanent cure. After they have been given up by physicians to die of consumption Peruna has cured them.

We have hundreds of testimonials that declare these facts in the most enthusiastic language.

U. S. Senator John M. Thurston, from Nebraska, writes the following letter from Washington, D. C., under date of April 6, 1901:

"I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results."

"It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough, the result of excessive effort in the Presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy in any such trouble."—Jno. M. Thurston.

To take quieting medicines to stop a cough is absurd and harmful. The only way to stop a cough permanently and without doing more injury than good is to cure the catarrh, which is exactly what Peruna does. It cures the catarrh of the bronchial tubes and the cough ceases.

At the slightest appearance of a cough a bottle of Peruna should be taken according to directions. One bottle in the beginning will do more than a half dozen bottles after the catarrh has fastened itself on the lungs.

You do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

'Ope it Won't go Off.

Bankers of London are so alarmed at what seems to be the gradual loss of the age, says The City Press, one of the largest banks has just

When Lord Kitchener was in Ireland he visited the Wishing Well at Killarney with two plain, elderly spinsters. Beside the well sat an old Irish woman who looked up into Lord Kitchener's handsome face and asked:

"Phwat are you wishin' for?"

"What do you think I wish for?" he good-naturedly inquired.

"Och, thin, for a beautiful young swateheart, of course," said she.

He pointed to the two spinsters, who stood at a little distance, and said:

"Don't you see I have two with me?"

"Ah, thin it's the grace o' God you'll be wishin' for!" replied the sympathetic old woman.—New York Times.



SOME VERY OLD SCHOOLS

PROSPECTIVE BRIDES ARE TAUGHT HOUSEKEEPING.

And Would-be Sportsmen Are Made Proficient in the Art of Shooting.

In these days schools exist for giving every possible kind of training that a human being might desire. Supposing, for instance, that a young man who has lived in the city all his life, and never seen a gun except through a gunmaker's window, has a sudden desire to become a sportsman. All he need do is to apply at the Blagdon Woods Shooting School, says Pearson's Weekly. There he is supplied with a gun, shown how to load it and handle it, trained in the proper methods of aiming and following a flying bird, and shown how to get over a gate with a gun in his hands. He is taught how to kill a running rabbit, a twisting snipe, or a rocketing pheasant. He is shown how to clean and care for his weapon, how to manage his dogs, and, in fact, is eventually turned out a complete sportsman, fit to take his place on the moor in the covert with the best.

London has a school for explorers. It is situated at the Royal Geographical Society's headquarters in Savile Row. There is much to be learnt by the man who desires to penetrate the jungles of Central America, the forests of Africa, or the frozen table-lands of Thibet. The would-be-explorer is taught how to get his bearings in a dense forest, how to determine heights, how to pack his instruments, and how to take good photographs or even biograph pictures.

Hints in mountaineering, geology, and the collecting of insects and plants are given, and a very special part of the instruction is how to take impressions—"squeezes," they are called—of ancient inscriptions, and the like.

Mention must also be made of the valuable lectures on medicine. It may save the explorer's life to know how to deal with sunstroke, frost bite, cholera, malaria, or the bite of

POISONOUS REPTILES.

A school for mountain guides has been established at Chamounix, in Switzerland, and the examinations are both practical and stiff. Ten ascents recognized as dangerous are a primary essential for the candidate. Diplomas are granted to those who pass. In June last six men were successful in obtaining these diplomas.

We have agricultural colleges in England, notably at Cirencester, where pupils graduate in ploughing, milking, and all the varied duties of a farm. Another open-air institution of a similar description has lately been opened at Pinchurst, near Sanmerville, South Carolina.

Probably few are aware that this State is now the centre of American tea-growing. The new school educates its pupils, who are negro children, in the art of picking tea. There are at present thirty pupils, but more will be added when finances permit. A school for nursemaids is the excellent institution which a San Francisco clergyman recently opened. It is in connection with a foundling hospital, which was also originated by the same gentleman. Pupils must be between sixteen and thirty. They pay nothing, but give their services free for a year. After that they receive pay. They are given valuable lessons in the management of children, taught the kindergarten system of education, and given lessons in plain sewing, laundry work, and the preparing of

FOODS FOR CHILDREN.

During eight weeks of the past summer a small school was travelling all over the Continent of North Am-

tions owing to the instruction received.

London now has a school for wives. This is in connection with the National Training School of Cookery. Every branch of household management is taught. The course occupies thirteen weeks, and costs ten guineas. Pupils learn to trim lamps, to upholster their furniture, to understand laundry work. They are shown how to trim hats, and even how to cut out dresses on scientific principles. No branch of household training is omitted, even the keeping of accounts, the principles of household sanitation, and a certain amount of sick nursing being included.

Of schools of hair cutting there are several in existence. But there is only one Barbers' University. This is the French Academy of Coiffeurs. Hair cutting is merely a minor branch of its teaching. Hair dressing is the most elaborate description is its main course. Once a year is held a great competition of hair dressing. Prizes and diplomas are awarded, and the barbering competitions are succeeded by a dance and supper, in which both barbers and models take part.

NEWEST WAY TO THE POLE

BERNIER WILL TRY THE BEHRING SEA ROUTE.

Hopes to Get Valuable Tips From the Whaling Fleet.

"I have been trying to buy the Fram for my expedition to the North Pole," said Capt. Bernier to a New York newspaper reporter recently. "The Norwegian Government, however, declined to sell the vessel. I am now negotiating for the purchase of the Gauss, in which the Germans have just returned from the Antarctic. I hope to get her, but if I fail I shall build a vessel that will combine the best points of both ships."

"I have now secured \$47,000 and need to raise only \$13,000 more to claim the grant with which the Canadian Government will help my enterprise. Parliament authorized the Government to give me \$60,000 as soon as I had raised a similar amount. With the financial feature so nearly assured I think I shall have little difficulty in raising the \$13,000 I still need. Then I shall have \$120,000, which is all I require."

"You know my purpose is to enter the Arctic Ocean through Behring Strait, to get into the ice and drift poleward. I shall not do as other explorers have done in entering the polar sea for the same purpose. I shall travel to the east to meet the whaling fleet for the purpose of ascertaining just what the condition of the winds has been for at least a month previous to my arrival. As an old sea captain I consider that this information will be of value to me as determining the place where it will be best to push into the ice for drifting in the most northerly direction."

"I shall be very careful to avoid being caught in heavy ice. I shall steam along the edge of the ice to find where it is thinnest. Thin ice will show that here a lead has opened and another lead is likely to open along this line of weakness. It may help me to get a good way north in a short time."

"De Long made the mistake of getting into the ice too near the land and to the south of the great polar current that sets to the northwest. Nansen pushed into the ice in the lee of the New Siberia Islands, when he was cut off from the influence of the current till, after months of delay, he finally got into it. I shall try to avoid all land obstructions."

"By entering the ice hundreds of miles east of the point where Nansen entered it I have ever reason to expect, from all the experience that has been gained in that region, that

WERE BUGHT WITH A KISS

BEGINNINGS OF SOME CRACK REGIMENTS.

The Life Guards Were Originally Composed of Gentlemen Only.

When the outbreak of the great French Revolutionary War terrified Europe and startled Britain, the War Office, of that day and generation—acting apparently very much on the same belated lines as does the present War Office—set about strengthening the British Army. They sent out twelve recruiting sergeants, and one of these found himself presently in Connaught, a portion of the Empire at that time almost entirely unknown. In due course, however, the sturdy old "non-com." enlisted some three dozen shock-headed, bare-legged recruits, and dispatched them to Dublin, with the curt announcement that "herewith" was "one squad of Connaught 'dog-rangers' for His Majesty's service."

The name "caught on," and hence the "Connaught Rangers," otherwise the "gallant eighty-eighth," whose "colors" are a harp surmounted by a crown, and whose motto is the well-known Quis separabit?—"Who shall part us?"

James II. fled to Ireland, as all the world knows, after the revolution of 1688, and city after city went over to him and his cause. But one did not; the strongly-fortified town of Inniskilling. And to this circumstance we owe the popular titles of two crack corps; the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers. They won them on the morning of July 30th, 1689. For weeks previously the garrison, hard beset, had acted on the defensive. But, seeing a certain laxity prevalent on that particular date in the ranks of the "Papist" army, they suddenly assumed the offensive, sallied forth and won.

A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

Two thousand of the enemy were killed, four hundred prisoners were taken; also "seven pieces of cannon, fourteen barrels of powder, and all the drums and colors."

The Coldstream Guards are named after the little border town of Coldstream, in Berwick, whence in 1660 General Monk set out on his memorable march southward to place Charles II. on the throne of England. The "Coldstreams," which had been formed ten years previously by carefully selected drafts from other corps, acted as a sort of bodyguard to the commander-in-chief, and it was owing to this circumstance that the regiment was suffered to remain intact when the old Cromwellian army was disbanded.

When, in February, 1794, the youthful Marquis of Huntly started to raise among his clansmen a new regiment for general service, he was greatly disappointed because of the slow rate at which enlistment proceeded. But the beautiful Duchess of Gordon came to the rescue of her darling son, attending markets, fairs, and other public places on horseback, wearing a regimental jacket and bonnet, and offering to recruits the irresistible bounty of "a guinea and a kiss." In less than two months thereafter the requisite complement of men was enrolled. This was the beginning of the Gordon Highlanders.

THE LIFE GUARDS

date back to the Restoration, when a number of gentlemen who had followed the fortunes of their King when in exile, were rewarded by being embodied in a guard for the protection of his person while at home. It was a "crack corps" if ever there was one. There were no "troopers" in it, they were "private gentlemen," while the corporals and sergeants were commissioned officers, ranking respectively as captains and majors of the regular Army. The uniforms

ity for his regiment to bear on its standard and appointments the "Death's Head," with the motto "Or Glory." It is to this circumstance, of course, that the 17th owes its popular title—the

"DEATH OR GLORY BOYS."

One existing British regiment, and one only, the Sutherland Highlanders, to wit, was originally raised by what was practically forced conscription. But the government of the day knew nothing of the adoption of any such plan, which was conceived and put into execution solely and entirely by the then Duchess of Sutherland. This arbitrary lady, having offered to raise a corps for service in the French wars, first had a census taken of all the available men on her vast estates, and then dispatched her agents to select a sufficient number of the most likely among them as recruits for her new regiment. No one, of course, dreamt of disobeying her Grace's orders, and the result was the gathering together of what was perhaps the finest body of men ever mustered at one time and place within the confines of the British Empire. Few indeed among them, we are told, were under 5 ft. 10 in. in height, while many exceeded 6 ft. The pick of the lot was Sergeant Samuel McDonald better known to regimental tradition as "Big Sam." He measured 6 ft. 10 in. in height, was four feet round the chest, and ment were fully on a par with his gigantic stature.—Pearson's Weekly.

CITY WITH A RENT ROLL.

London Owns Houses Inhabited by Many Classes.

The municipal ownership of dwelling houses in London, England, is making rapid progress, to judge by the annual report of the London County council.

During the past year the council completed and opened seventeen new blocks of dwellings, and twenty-four cottages, sufficient to accommodate 4,368 persons. At the end of March it owned 3,881 tenements (containing 9,552 rooms) and 324 cubicles, affording accommodation for 19,428 persons. That is a population enough to fill a town like Canterbury or Winchester.

The gross rent-roll of the council is \$405,435, an increase for the year of \$91,535. The year's working showed a surplus as regards the dwellings of \$29,740. Interest and sinking fund absorbed nearly half the rent. Taxpayers will not be surprised to learn that an additional expenditure of \$4,000, has been incurred this year above the sum that would have been payable had the rates and taxes remained at the same level as in 1901-2.

Loss through houses remaining empty was equal to only 2.7 per cent. of the gross rent receivable, though removals were very numerous. Irrecoverable rents amounted to \$515.

An interesting tabulated statement shows the class of people who live in the houses:—

Actors	3
Bakers	24
Bookbinders	23
Booksellers	1
Bootmakers	52
Cabinetmakers	82
Carmen	112
Clergymen	4
Clerks	107
Costermongers	38
Customs officer	1
Doctors	2
Dressmakers	35
Engineers	42
Laborers	293
Law writers	4
Librarian	1
Lightermen	21
Market porters	35
Motor drivers	8
Musicians	23
Office cleaners	43
Packers	50
Painters	48
Pensioners	22

ceive pay. They are given valuable lessons in the management of children, taught the kindergarten system of education, and given lessons in plain sewing, laundry work, and the preparing of

FOODS FOR CHILDREN.

During eight weeks of the past summer a small school was travelling all over the Continent of North America at speeds varying between forty and sixty miles an hour. The sons of Mr. George Gould, together with those of several other great railway magnates were sent off with their tutors in a couple of private cars on a tour of some seven or eight thousand miles. On the way they received instruction in methods of railway management and finance. They learnt the practical side of railroading as well, and had lessons in building locomotives, in construction of embankments, cutting of tunnels, and in practical railway engineering.

Speaking of railways, a college was organized some years ago by Mr. Pullman to instruct men as railway porters, especially as sleeping-car attendants. This college has now half a dozen different branches. The pupils, who are mostly colored men, are shown how to make up berths, how to keep the temperature of a car even, how to wait at a table, and many other similar duties. They have also to become letter perfect in the regulations of the company governing the service in which they are to be employed. They have to understand the ticket system, so that, in emergency, they can act as conductors. Cooking classes are also part of their course of instruction, so that they may be able to serve on the buffet cars.

At Brussels a unique establishment is that for the training of gravediggers. This was organized by the managers of the Great Evere Cemetery, and all new candidates for posts as sextons in Belgium must now pass the examination instituted by this

NEW AND CURIOUS COLLEGE.

Almost equally remarkable is the criminalist institute, for which the Russian Ministers of the Interior for public instruction have appropriated \$250,000. The idea is to give criminologists an opportunity of making life studies of criminals with a view, of course, to the eventual extinction of crime.

Especially is it desired to solve the problem whether crime is the result of social circumstances or of physical peculiarities. The institute will be in St. Petersburg, and the Government will permit the lecturers to illustrate their classes with living criminals, who will be released for the purpose, and placed under the control of the professors.

An interesting experiment of a very different order has been made by the Metropolitan Asylum Board. This is a school for shopping. The weak-minded, stunted children under the care of the Board are being made into practical marketers, under the care of the matron of the Lloyd Home for Imbecile Girls. Many of these institution girls, even those quite grown up, had absolutely no idea of the value of money, the price of things, or how to count change. But now they are taken out in relays, and, though not trusted with more than a shilling at a time, are rapidly learning how to buy to the best advantage.

Under the fostering care of Mr. Vanamaker (formerly Postmaster-General of the United States), a somewhat similar school has been started in New York. This is a school for cash boys. There are now no fewer than 180 students. Arithmetic and quick handling and counting of money are the principal branches of instruction. Miss Alice Boutelle, who is the director, has had

MANY GRATEFUL LETTERS

from boys who have got good posi-

tion that sets to the northwest. Nansen pushed into the ice in the lee of the New Siberia Islands, when he was cut off from the influence of the current till, after months of delay, he finally got into it. I shall try to avoid all land obstructions. "By entering the ice hundreds of miles east of the point where Nansen entered it I have ever reason to expect, from all the experience that has been gained in that region, that my vessel will drift much farther to the north than the Fram carried him. If the drift does not take me across the North Pole, I believe my sledge journey to the pole will not be over 100 miles.

"My vessel may drift from three to five years before I reach the pole and I shall be prepared to be six years on the way if necessary. One of Nansen's men is going with me and I shall have a first rate crew and a scientific staff, sixteen persons all told. I shall have reindeer, dogs and a large supply of sledges made of aluminium and wood. I intend to take frequent soundings and to collect many specimens of the sea bottom and to carry out all branches of scientific work."

Capt. Bernier's reputation as a navigator is very high and he has had much experience in the ice of Labrador and other parts of the north Atlantic. Nansen thinks he will succeed and so did the late Dr. Dawson, superintendent of the Canadian Geological Survey. Capt. Bernier also has the endorsement of the leading Arctic authorities of Great Britain. He has certainly shown enormous energy and perseverance in enlisting the cooperation required for his undertaking.

ONE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Quite Enough for Russell Sage, the Great Financier.

The following story is told of Mr. Russell Sage, the millionaire: "One day, a young man of Mr. Sage's acquaintance—in fact, the grandson of an old friend of other days—approached him on the subject of a loan of £2 for two weeks, and—got it. He promised faithfully to return the money at a stated hour, and the promise was as faithfully kept. Mr. Sage had very little to say when he gave up the £2, and quite as little when he got it back.

"A week or ten days later the young man came to see him again and this time asked him for £20, making all sorts of representations as to what he would do with it. Mr. Sage refused to part. The young man was surprised, not to say pained.

"Why," he exclaimed, "you know I'll pay it all right. Didn't I say I'd have that £2 for you on Monday, and wasn't I here to the minute with it?"

Mr. Sage beamed softly on the grandson of his old friend.

"My boy," he said, with no trace of unkindness in his tone, "you disappointed me once, and I don't want you to do it again."

"I beg pardon, I did not," argued the youth. "I said I would pay you back, and I did."

"Yes, yes, my boy," purred Mr. Sage, "you paid back the £2, and I never expected you would. Now, if I let you have £20, I should expect you to pay it back, and you wouldn't. One disappointment at my time of life is enough, my boy. Good-morning!"

TELEPHONE TO ARCTIC.

Telephonic communication is now complete to the Arctic Sea. Narvik, the little Norwegian coast town which is the terminus of the world's most northern railway, and is within the Arctic circle, has been joined up from to-day telephonically with the Swedish capital, Stockholm, a distance of 600 miles. It is thus also put into connection with Copenhagen, the distance in the latter case being somewhat greater than that from Copenhagen to Rome.

followed the fortunes of their King when in exile, were rewarded by being embodied in a guard for the protection of his person while at home. It was a "crack corps" if ever there was one. There were no "troopers" in it, they were "private gentlemen," while the corporals and sergeants were commissioned officers, ranking respectively as captains and majors of the regular Army. The uniforms of all ranks were magnificent. Even the "private gentlemen," for instance wore wide-sleeved scarlet coats, ornamented at the wrists with large silk ruffles, and smothered with gold lace; their boots were of brown leather, and reached to the middle of the thighs; and from underneath an immense felt hat, decorated with ostrich feathers, their long, flowing locks floated over a cuirass of polished steel, richly inlaid.

Because of its sombre-colored tartans the 42nd Highlanders were early christened "Am Freiceadan Dubh," which, being interpreted, means "The Black Watch." When first formed, the regiment constituted the pet aversion of the "wild" clansmen, that is, those who had not taken the oath of allegiance, and scant mercy was shown by them to such of the members of the new corps as fell into their hands.

THE BLACK WATCH

stood, in fact, in much the same relation to the rest of the Highland clans as did the National Scouts to the Boers on commando in the late war.

The Thirs Bufts (East Kent Regiment) is the only surviving representative corps of a body of 3,000 men raised by the London Trade Guilds in 1572 to aid the Dutch in their revolt against Spain. To this circumstance it owes the right—possessed by no other regiment in the British Army—of marching through the City of London with bayonets fixed, drums beating, and colors flying.

It sounds strange, but it is, nevertheless, quite true, that the "First Royals" was not originally a British corps. That is to say, it was not enlisted for service under the British crown, but to fight the battles of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden.

Its members were nearly all Scotsmen, who sold their services to the highest bidder. Afterwards the corps transferred its allegiance to the King of France, who handed it over bodily to Charles II. Though called a "regiment," its proportions were more nearly those of a division. It consisted of no fewer than 48 companies of 150 rank and file each, and its total establishment was 8,116 officers and men—a little army in itself.

THE "NINTH HOLY BOYS"

date their origin from 1685, the year of Monmouth's rebellion, when the regiment was hastily raised in Gloucestershire by Captain Henry Cornwall of the Blues. Before the men were properly embodied and equipped, however, the rebellion was crushed, and its leader taken and executed. The new regiment found itself consequently without anything to do, but King James declined to disband it. Doubtless he wished later on that he had acted otherwise, for it was the Ninth that was chiefly instrumental in raising the siege of Londonderry. Their popular nickname was given to them in Spain, during the Peninsular War, on account of their alleged readiness to exchange their bibles—sent out to them by certain pious folks at home—for the ordinary red wine of the country.

A certain John Hale raised the corps now known as the 17th Lancers from among the peasantry of Hertfordshire, and was commissioned its first colonel. Hale was the friend and comrade of Wolfe, who fell at Quebec, and it was in order to commemorate the heroic death of this brave soldier, and to stimulate his officers and men to similar deeds, that he obtained the King's author-

Engi eers	42
Laborers	293
Law writers	4
Librarian	1
Lightermen	21
Market porters	35
Motor drivers	8
Musicians	23
Office cleaners	43
Packs	50
Painters	48
Pensioners	23
Police men	207
Porters	77
Postmen	41
Post Office porters	12
Pest Office sorters	17
Printers	71
Railwaymen	24
Salesmen	45
Tailors	115
Teachers	6
Travellers	33
Waiters	71

The average of persons per room is given as 145.

SOME STRANGE SIGNS.

Some of Them are Very Old and Some Are New.

Placards and signboards in New York disclose some strange ways of making a living.

In East 34th street a sign in the window of a house informs the public that "Birds are boarded there by the day, week or month." A little farther downtown a sign in a basement window announces that "Dogs' ears and tails are cut in the latest fashion;" and a sign in the same locality reads: "I educate cross cats and dogs to be gentle and well behaved."

"Young women are invited to come in and learn the name and calling of their future husbands," in West 23rd street, near Eighth avenue. "Round-shouldered people made straight," is an announcement on East 50th street and near Nineteenth street, on Fourth avenue, "Perfect grace is taught in twelve lessons," and "Satisfaction guaranteed. Beauty pads for thin ladies" may be obtained on the Bowery, near Houston street; and not far away, "Ladies deficient in wardrobe are fashionably dressed on easy, monthly instalments."

"Sore eyes in poodles effectually cured here," is a piece of valuable information given in East Broadway. In Catharine street "Babies are hired or exchanged," and in Division street "Old sets of artificial teeth are bought and sold." In Hester street "Black eyes are artfully painted over," and "false noses as good as new and warranted to fit," are advertised near Chatham square, conveying the impression that mayhem is not an uncommon crime in some quarters.

In Chatham street the wayfarer is told: "Dine here, and you will never dine anywhere else," and in Mulberry street an undertaker makes a bid for business with a sign in his window, which reads: "Why walk about in misery when I can bury you decently for \$18?"

NO VOTE, NO TAX.

The women's rights movement has taken a fresh development in Hamburg, Germany. Several of the prominent lady leaders of the movement have announced their intention of refusing to pay communal taxes unless the full rights of citizenship are granted them. The Senate takes the standpoint that, according to the constitutions of the city, the right of citizenship, which includes the right of voting for the civic council, can be granted only to males. One lady's goods have just been seized for the taxes which she refuses to pay, and the matter will now come before the law courts.

Agent—"I have a most valuable work to sell, madam; it tells you how to do everything." Lady (sarcastically)—"Does it tell you how to get rid of a pestering agent?" Agent (promptly)—"Oh, yes, madam. Buy something from him!"

WHAT LONDON PEOPLE EAT

CONSUME 7,500,000,000 POUNDS EVERY YEAR.

A Steady Stream of Eatables Constantly Flows Into the Metropolis.

The most marvellous feature of the life of London is probably the provision, day by day, with the regularity of a machine, of food for its six-and-a-quarter million inhabitants. From every county in the kingdom, and from every country on the globe, flows in a stream of eatables, on a scale so vast as to be almost inconceivable.

In an average year over 4,000,000 sacks of flour and 2,500,000 quarters of wheat come in by rail and sea; one-sixth from our own lands, about one-sixth from Canada, Australia and other colonies and four-sixths chiefly from the United States, Russia and India. Enough of this is retained in London to make close on 2,000,000,000 lbs. of bread, giving about 320 lbs. to every man, woman and child.

To grind the wheat, London has 1509 millers and millhands, while there are 18,522 bread, biscuit and cake-makers, and 11,516 sellers of bread and confectionery.

It is said that 2 lbs. of bread per day is sufficient to support life, and consequently these two thousand million lbs. constitute nearly half of London's food.

But quite as important is meat, the muscle-maker.

Only one-third of the meat used in London is home-grown. Each year we increase our dependence on foreign countries. Beef we get from the United States, Argentina, Queensland and New Zealand; mutton from New Zealand, New South Wales, Argentina and Holland; bacon from Canada, the United States and Denmark. Australia sends 10,000 and Belgium 4,000 tons of rabbits; while most of the foreign poultry comes from the northern ports of Russia.

LONDON'S MEAT BILL.

Altogether, London receives, alive or dead, 9,000,000 cwt., or 1,008,000,000 lbs. Beef is the largest item, amounting to 4,000,000 cwt. mutton and lamb the next, totalling 3,400,000 cwt., while the remaining 1,600,000 cwt., are made up of bacon, pork, hams, rabbits, poultry and game.

If all this meat were consumed in London every inhabitant would have 160 lbs. per annum; but much of it is distributed to the provinces, so that London's real consumption is about 125 lbs. per head, equal to 782,000,000 lbs. for Greater London.

To deal with the supply of cattle, sheep and dead meat, London has 278 slaughterers, 947 provision-curers, 14,567 butchers, 6,422 provision dealers, as well as 185 cattle, sheep and pig salesmen, and 316 drovers. These are the figures of the County of London only.

Of fish, the supply is immense. At Billingsgate Market over 180,000 tons or 408,200,000 lbs. are disposed of in a year. Shadwell deals with seventeen or eighteen thousand tons. And a large quantity is sold by salemen by private contract. Then there is the fresh-water fish, some twenty thousand hundred-weight of salmon, principally sold at Billingsgate, and large quantities otherwise disposed of. There are thirty-six million oysters from Whitstable, Burnham and Southend, and ten or more millions of foreign oysters. And there is a vast quantity of tinned salmon, sardines, etc., to be added.

Totalling up all sorts of fish, it is found that Londoners eat 75 lbs. per head, which is equal to 469,000,000 lbs. for the whole population.

The fish is disposed of by 778 curers, 6,692 fish and poultry-dealers, and several thousand costermongers, carriers, porters, etc.

PRODUCE OF 50,000 COWS.

The milk of 245,000 cows is consumed in London, and if we add the cream and butter to this, probably

Potatoes	.....3	0
Other Vegetables and Fruits	.....3	8
Sugar	.....1	15
Milk	.....2 1-3 pints	
Cheese	.....	13
		19 13
What Professor Moleschott says the average adult ought to eat is:		
Bread	.....7	11
Meat	.....5	14
Butter	.....1	1
Potatoes	.....4	0
Vegetables	.....3	3
Sugar	.....1	1
		23 3

Taking into account the large number of children in London, it is obvious that its inhabitants are remarkably well fed.

TRADES RUIN BUSINESS

SOME VERY ODD HANDICAPS TO INDUSTRY.

Reason for Scarcity of Olives—Cheaper Substitutes for Scents.

The scarcity is put down to the increase of the "carion," a white grub, which is the worst enemy of the olive-trees; but the real fact of the matter is that the farmers of Italy and France have cut down whole olive-orchards in order to devote the land to the growth of violets and orange-blossoms.

The mention of scent calls to mind the fact that the whole of the scent trade has been thrown out of gear by the recent discoveries of the clever German chemists, who are always devising new and cheaper substitutes for old materials. The growers of heliotrope for scent-making have found that their blossoms are without a market, because piperonal, extracted from oil of camphor at half the price, has just the same odor.

It is the German chemists again who have to brought the Indian indigo-growers to the very verge of ruin. Indigotin has been artificially produced from coal-tar, and a whole great industry which a few years ago brought \$12,500,000 yearly into the pockets of our Indian Empire is now on the verge of extinction. One German dye-factory alone produces as much indigo dye as could be grown on

250,000 ACRES OF LAND.

Submarine telegraphists, on the other hand, are suffering because no chemist seems able to invent an efficient substitute for gutta-percha. We hear a great deal of the famine in inciarubber, but that in gutta-percha is far more severe. The best qualities have doubled in price in the last five years. Good gutta-percha is the densest of all vegetable products, and absolutely the only known material which both insulate cables and stand the enormous pressure at a depth of a thousand fathoms or over. The recent scarcity is due chiefly to the enormous increase in golf, for gutta-percha is the only perfect material for making golf-balls.

In December of last year a firm of London glass-workers started new glassworks at Eu, in France. The enterprise is doing splendidly, and turning out 20,000 bottles a day. These bottles are not for the French trade, but are shipped back to England. The glass-workers went to France simply because there are no trade unions in the district.

TRADE UNIONS

weigh heavily upon many industries, but upon none with anything like the severity the glass-manufacture groans under. The Flint Glass-makers' Society is rapidly killing the industry in England. To give a few instances. The master glassmaker may not promote men in his employ. He has to work the men on the various grades that the society stipulates for.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

A GREAT MANY OF THEM HAVE WON LAURELS.

They Are Famous in Political, Military and Commercial Affairs.

Canada is claiming more attention to-day in England than she had ever before commanded, even during the South African war, when the valor of her troops in the field excited the admiration of the world. This is no doubt due to the large number of Canadians who are in public life in England, or who hold commanding positions in the military or financial world. There are several native-born Canadians in the British parliament, and others have won distinction in the service of the King in the army. Some of these who have achieved success in the Mother Country are:

NOVELIST AND STATESMAN.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., born at Camden East, Addington County, 1859; school teacher at Frankford and Seaforth; ordained deacon in 1882; attended lectures in civinity at Trinity University; curate to the late Rev. Canon Bleasdel at Trenton; professor in deaf and dumb institute, Belleville, went to Australia in 1886 and wrote for the press; wrote poems, short stories and plays removed to England and wrote more plays and novels. Resides permanently in London, but frequently visits Canada.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., for South Longford, Ireland; born at Cairngorm, Ont., Oct. 13, 1833; Premier of Ontario, 1871; member of Dominion cabinet under Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; leader of Liberal party of Canada, 1878 to 1887; elected member for South Longford, 1892.

Hon. George E. Foster, born in Carlton County, N.B., Sept. 13, 1847; taught school in his native province and entered politics in 1882 appointed a member of Sir John Macdonald's cabinet in 1886 and from 1888 to 1896 was Minister of Finance.

WEARS MANY WAR MEDALS.

Lieutenant-General John Wimburn Lawrie, M.P., for Haverford West, England, sat as a Conservative in the Canadian House of Commons from 1887 to 1891. Born in London, Oct. 1, 1835; went in for a military career, and wears many medals for distinguished service abroad; came to Canada at the time of the Trent affair, 1861; was a field officer of militia in Nova Scotia for five years, during which time 50,000 men were regularly trained in that province, and served during the Fenian invasion of 1866. He was Deputy Adjutant General of Militia in Nova Scotia.

Charles Devlin, M.P., for Galway, succeeding Col. Lynch, the Boer commander, who was convicted of treason, sat in the Canadian parliament as representative of Ottawa County till five years ago, when he was appointed immigration agent in Ireland, resigning to contest Galway for the Imperial parliament.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

Col. F. W. Benson, assistant adjutant general, chief staff officer south-eastern district since June, 1898, was born at St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 2, 1849; the third son of the late Senator J. R. Benson; educated at Upper Canada College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; veteran of Fenian raid, 1866; joined 21st Hussars, 1869, and subsequently served in 12th Royal Lancers, 15th Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers, A.D.C. to Governor-General of Northwest Provinces, India, 1877, and, in addition to other military service commanded the Egyptian Cavalry, 1892-94.

Sir Percy Girouard was born in Montreal, May 26, 1867, and graduated in 1886 from the Royal Military College, Kingston; two years on engineering staff of the C.P.R.; sec-

SOME REMARKABLE FEATS

WONDERFUL VICTORIES OVER FATHER TIME.

An Iron Church Erected in Four Hours—Quick Paper-Making.

Supposing a field-laborer, resting in a shady meadow out of sight of habitation of any kind, fell asleep after his midday meal and slumbered until tea-time. And supposing when he awoke he saw a large house standing ready for occupation, and an iron church erected, where nothing had stood before; and, missing a couple of trees, and the fleece from a flock of sheep, was made to understand that the trees had been turned into a number of newspapers fluttering about the field, and the fleece of the sheep manufactured into a brand-new coat ready for him to wear, would he believe it had all been done while he was sleeping? Hardly. Yet quite possibly a man might suffer such a surprise, for all those victories over time have been effected—only not simultaneously nor in the same locality.

An iron church capable of seating 200 persons was recently erected within four hours near Philadelphia. At eleven o'clock one Saturday morning a little army of workmen pounced down upon a field wherein were piled the necessary iron framework, bolts, doors, windows, pews, pulpit, flooring, etc., for the erection of the church. In about fifty minutes the "skeleton" was in place, strongly founded and bolted; then one batch of the workers set to work to bolt on the sheet iron, while another batch labored in laying the floor, putting in the windows, and hanging the doors. Every man had his certain tasks, and though there was plenty of "hustling,"

THERE WAS NO CONFUSION.

In less than two hours and a half the structure was complete, save for the glazing of the windows, which could not be done owing to the glass having miscarried on the way. The ready-made pews, altar-rails, and pulpit were next securely fixed, and the interior of the roof match-boarded. The whole work occupied three hours and fifty-eight minutes, and on the following day divine service was held in the church.

An equally remarkable feat was performed in New Jersey the year before last, in the erection of a large workshop in the course of less than an afternoon, or, to be more exact, in four hours and a half. The building is a two-storeyed one, having a total floor space of 8,000 square feet, built entirely of wood, and is used as a workshop by the large staff of carpenters employed by a builder and contractor in Paterson, by whom it was erected in order to win a wager.

Begun at one o'clock on a cold, snowy afternoon, the shell, thoroughly weather-proof, was completed in a little less than three hours. An hour and a half later the building was

ABSOLUTELY FINISHED

and ready for immediate occupation. This was all the more remarkable because it was stipulated that, whatever preparations were made, no two pieces of wood, unless for doorways and window-frames, should be put together previous to the start. The shop was 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 45 feet high.

Chicago holds the record for quick paper-making, for in that city of wonders three trees which were growing at eight o'clock in the morning were issued to the public the same day in the form of evening papers. Wonderful as this was, the feat might have been so arranged to have appeared very much more remarkable, for the whole process of transforming the trees into newspapers occupied less than

Totaling up all sorts of fish, it is found that Londoners eat 75 lbs. per head, which is equal to 469,000,000 lbs. for the whole population.

The fish is disposed of by 778 curers, 6,692 fish and poultry-dealers, and several thousand costermongers, carriers, porters, etc.

PRODUCE OF 50,000 COWS.

The milk of 245,000 cows is consumed in London, and if we add the cheese and butter to this, probably London takes the produce of three-quarters of a million milch cows. One-third of a pint of milk per day seems a rather small quantity for each inhabitant. But multiplied by 365, and then by the population, it amounts to the enormous quantity of 88,000,000 gallons. This includes the 50,000,000 gallons we get by rail from the home and midland counties, the 1,000,000 gallons that comes by road from the surrounding country, the 8,000,000 gallons drawn from London's own cows, and the vast quantity of condensed milk which comes principally from Switzerland.

Of butter, London consumes 91,000,000 lbs. a year, which gives every man, woman and child 15 lbs.—two-thirds of an ounce per day. With the exception of the condensed variety, all our milk comes from English cows; but of butter London gets 90 per cent. from foreign countries—Denmark, Normandy, Austria, Canada, the United States and the Argentine Republic.

Cheese shows a better complexion, for six of the twelve pounds which Londoners eat per head is made at home. The other six pounds come mainly from Canada and the United States; but the higher-class cheeses, Gorgonzola, Camembert, Brie, etc., come from the continent. The total consumption of cheese in London is 75,000,000 lbs.

Then there is margarine, of which it is estimated that London people eat 5 lbs. per head in its own name, with probably as much more under the name of Dorset or Brittany butter, say 60,000,000 lbs., total consumption.

EAT A BILLION EGGS.

The number of eggs eaten is not ascertainable. Each Londoner is supplied with 80 eggs by Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Denmark and Canada. But what numbers come from our own farms is unknown. If we put it at 80 more, then the total consumption of eggs is 1,000,000,000. Placed end to end they would circle the globe nearly three times.

The thousands of tons of vegetables consumed are incalculable. At least 160 lbs. of potatoes are eaten per head, or a total of 1,000,000,000 lbs., most of which come from Cambridge, Huntingdon and Lincolnshire. Over a million bushels of foreign onions are discharged at the Port of London, but all are not kept for consumption. If we add the cabbages, turnips, carrots, beet-roots, peas, cauliflowers, artichokes, etc., probably not far short of one million tons of vegetable food is eaten or wasted in London.

Of apples, oranges, lemons, grapes, plums, raisins, currants, nuts and other fruits, 225,000 tons are imported into London, besides the immense home supply.

Lastly, there is sugar, of which London consumes 600,000,000 lbs.; tea, which it uses to the amount of 38,000,000 lbs., and cocoa, 7,000,000 lbs.

And for the disposal of these and other similar foods we have 486 sugar refiners, 4758 jam and sweet-makers, 939 cocoa and chocolate-makers, 1259 makers of vinegar, mustard, pickles, etc., and 18,123 grocers.

Taking men, women and children, Londoners eat the following quantities weekly:

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION,

	lb. Oz.
Bread	6 0
Meat	2 6
Fish	1 3
Butter and Margarine	6 8
Eggs, six	5

weigh heavily upon many industries, but upon none with anything like the severity the glass-manufacture groans under. The Flint Glass-makers' Society is rapidly killing the industry in England. To give a few instances. The master glassmaker may not promote men in his employ. He has to work the men on the various grades that the society stipulates for.

If he wants \$100 worth of fancy glass made, he must manufacture a similar amount of plain glass, even though he be overstocked with the latter. Worst of all, if a "chair," or group of five men who work together, be broken by the absence of a single member, the output must be reduced by one-half, while the wages the unhappy master has to pay are set at two-thirds!

Small wonder that in the Manchester district there are only seven furnaces alight, while twenty years ago there were twenty-eight, and that we bought last year from abroad over \$5,000,000 worth of flint glass! Stourbridge, the headquarters of the British glass trade, at present employs fewer glass-workers than are at work in one single Austrian factory.—London Answers.

TO DISPOSE OF ITS DEAD.

Scheme to Encourage Cremation Amongst Poor.

A crematorium about to be erected in London, of which the foundation stone will be laid in a few days by the chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the City Corporation, will be provided and maintained out of public money. It is to cost £7,000 and will be the most up-to-date building of its kind in the country, marking a great advance on any other that we have.

The new building will be situated in the city of London cemetery at Little Ilford, which is in the parish of East Ham, and is intended for the use of all, whether residents of the city or not.

The object of the corporation is to bring cremation within the means of the poorer classes. Naturally, bodies cannot be cremated so cheaply as they can be buried in earth graves, but the cost of cremation in the city cemetery will amount to only a little over actual expenses.

Although the city cemetery has a subsoil admirably suited for the speedy decomposition of bodies, it is felt that, in the interests of health, every encouragement should be given to persons to adopt cremation as the most sanitary form of disposing of dead bodies.

When the buildings are complete the bodies intended for cremation will be taken first—if the friends wish it—to either of the two chapels where the ordinary service will be held.

The coffin will be "committed" in the usual way, and passed, as the committal part of the service is read, through doors where no glimpse of the furnace can be seen. In fact, the building is so designed that the mourners have no knowledge of the actual position of the furnace.

Neatly and comfortably furnished rooms are to be provided for mourners, and every effort made to destroy a natural repugnance on the part of relatives to cremation.

POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTION.

The magnificent collection of postage-stamps bequeathed to the Trustees of the British Museum in 1891 by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., can now be seen almost in its entirety by the general public. The very rare and highly valuable stamps will be shown only on special application and under certain conditions, but they do not amount to many, probably about 100, including such philatelic treasures as a pair of the famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, valued at something like \$15,000. A specimen was lately sold in France for \$7,500.

ly served in 12th Royal Lancers, 15th Dragoon Guards and 17th Lancers; A.D.C. to Governor-General of Northwest Provinces, India, 1877, and, in addition to other military service, commanded the Egyptian Cavalry, 1892-94.

Sir Percy Girouard was born in Montreal, May 26, 1867, and graduated in 1886 from the Royal Military College, Kingston; two years on engineering staff of the C.P.R.; second lieutenant Royal Engineers, 1888; traffic manager Royal Arsenal Railways, Woolwich, 1900; joined Dongola expedition under General Kitchener, and was in charge of the railway battalion during the campaign, holding the rank of bimbashi, or major in the Egyptian army; mentioned in despatches, and decorated with the distinguished service order.

WRITES OF CANADA.

Joseph Grose Colmer, private secretary to the late Sir John Abbott, secretary to Sir Alexander Galt, and in 1881 was appointed secretary to the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London. Author of numerous articles on Canada. He was born in London, Eng., 1856.

K. N. MacFec, legal and financial agent, born at St. Chrysostome, Que., April 22, 1851; practised law in Montreal, Winnipeg and Minneapolis, removing to England in 1886 delegate to the third Commercial Congress at London, 1896, and to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, 1903.

Robert Barr, novelist, was born in Glasgow, Sept. 16, 1850, but was educated in Canada; school teacher in Canada till 1876; joined the editorial staff of The Detroit Free Press and went to England in 1881.

Hamar Green wood, Liberal candidate for the Imperial parliament in York City, Eng., born in Whitby 32 years ago; he is an honor graduate of Toronto University in political science and law; he has the reputation in the Old Land of being one of the cleverest platform orators in the ranks of the Liberals.

Ian Zachary Malcolm, M. P. for Stowmarket Division of Suffolk since 1895, was born in Quebec Sept. 3, 1868; the eldest son of Col. Edward Donald Malcolm, C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

GEORGE BROWN'S SON.

George Mackenzie Brown, M.P. for Midlothian, is the son of the late Hon. George Brown; he defeated Conan Doyle, the novelist, in the last general elections.

E. Duff Miller, Agent-General of the Province of New Brunswick in England, born and educated in New Brunswick.

George L. Johnston, journalist, of London, England.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., brother of C. C. Robinson, K.C., of Toronto.

Colonel Wallace, commander King's Royal Colonials, a native of Halifax, N. S.

The Earl of Elgin and Sir Thomas Earle also claim the distinction of having been born in Canada.

TIGERS AS TARS.

A scientist has made interesting observations as to the liking of different wild animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite happy when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings as long as they are able.

The tiger suffers most of all. The mere sight of a ship makes him uncomfortable, and when on board he whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way. Elephants do not like the sea, but are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy in their case is a bucketful of hot water containing three and a half pints of whisky and seven ounces of quinine.

paper-making, for in that city of wonders three trees which were growing at eight o'clock in the morning were issued to the public the same day in the form of evening papers. Wonderful as this was, the feat might have been so arranged to have appeared very much more remarkable, for the whole process of transforming the trees into newspapers occupied less than three hours from start to finish; but in the experiment many hours were wasted between receiving the paper at the newspaper office and using it. The transformation of three growing trees into paper took less than two hours to effect, including felling, barking, splitting, pulping, chemically treating, rolling, and glazing.

There have been many extraordinary feats against time performed in the way of turning sheep's wool into clothing. What was probably the first was made quite

EARLY LAST CENTURY.

when a famous sportsman of the day appeared at seven o'clock dinner in a coat made from wool which had been growing on the back of sheep fifteen or sixteen hours earlier in the day. But that record has been cut down again and again, and the time now stands at a little over six hours. This triumph of rapid manufacture is yet another American laurel. At half-past six one morning some sheep were shorn. The resultant wool underwent about twenty distinct processes, which occupied three and a half hours, when it became cloth. Then the tailors took it in hand, and after 150 odd minutes' work they produced the finished suit.

Some years ago a Northampton, England, firm of boot and shoe manufacturers astonished the trade by turning out a complete pair of high-class boots in half an hour. But this feat has since been outdone in a Massachusetts boot-manufactory, where a pair of lady's twelve-button boots were made ready for immediate wear in twenty-four minutes! In the course of the making the leather passed through the hands of no fewer than fifty-seven different operators, and forty-two separate machines were employed on the work, which shows what a wonderful time-race the feat was. Forty separate pieces of leather and cloth had to be cut out and joined, twenty-four button-holes cut and stitched, and twenty-four buttons sewn on. Yet the whole thing was performed in twenty-four minutes!

NAIL NOTES.

Broad finger-nails denote a gentle-natured person, inclined to be modest and unassuming.

Narrow nails denote a studious but not very gentle nature, with a desire for scientific knowledge.

White nails denote a fondness of society of the opposite sex, a not overstrong constitution, and one subject to fevers.

Round nails denote a desire for knowledge in general; a person apt to take great pride in his own accomplishments, rather hasty, yet fairly good-natured and forgiving.

Long nails denote caution, lacking confidence in human nature, decided in opinions.

Fleshy nails denote an idler who has a good appetite and loves sleep.

Small nails denote a very obstinate nature, rarely pleased.

Pale nails denote one inclined to melancholy and to higher branches of knowledge.

Red nails denote a desire to command, and a disposition to be ferocious and cruel.

CIVILIZATION AND HEARING.

It is a curious fact that the higher the civilization of a race the slower the action of the senses. Actual experiments have shown that, whereas the ear of the white man responds to a sound in 147-thousandths of a second, that of a negro responds in 180-thousandths and that of an Indian in 116-thousandths.

ON THE FARM.

CHEAPER MILK PRODUCTION.

The milk producers' profit lies in the difference between price received for milk and cost of production. In the price received there is only one item to reckon with, but in the cost of production there are several. In figuring the cost of milk production there are three principle items of expense: capital invested in the herd, cost of maintenance and cost of attendance. Of these, probably the first two are most important, as under them will come the selection of stock for the herd and the feeding of proper rations writes Mr. A. Williams.

In making up the herd it will be false economy to save in the cost of the foundation stock. One good cow that will give 8000 pounds or over of milk will be cheap at the price of three giving 4000 pounds or under, as the after cost will only be a third, besides the certainty of raising profitable young stock. The first step will be to get a herd of heavy milking cows. Having started by the purchase of a few specially selected animals, the desired high standard through an increasing herd will be best attained by breeding and careful selection of the best.

The next item for consideration is cost of maintenance or rations, grain and roughage. To cheapen the cost of any manufactured product, the cost of raw material must be kept low, and to successfully cheapen the production of milk, the dairy farmer must first be a producer of cheap feeds, and his dairy herd must be the factory to convert these cheap feeds into milk. The theories of science have laid down certain standards as to digestible nutrients required by animals, and while this does not mean that by feeding a certain ration we can obtain a certain result, they are most useful in guiding the practical farmer in his feeding. All experiments in feeding for milk have proved that protein is a necessary constituent. This is generally supplied by the highest cost purchased foods, but these same experiments have shown that feeds produced on the farm contain all that is necessary in protein, and that the farm grown rations have given even better results than higher priced purchased feeds. Experiments on these lines made at the Minnesota station prove that grains grown commonly on the farm, such as oats, barley and corn, fed in conjunction with silage and hay, supplied all the nutrients needed, and that the results from cows fed such rations surpassed those fed on higher priced purchased feeds. Again, the New Jersey station has found that by far the most profitable results were obtained from a farm grown ration of alfalfa hay and corn silage. These facts prove that there is no need to go outside the farm for suitable rations for the dairy herd.

The dairy farmer with his constant supply of manure should have no difficulty in raising the greater part of food consumed. For concentrates, oats, barley, corn and soy beans will furnish all requisite nutrients at low cost. Large crops of roots can be raised at low cost, but possibly good silage is the cheapest of all, costing not more than \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton in the silo. Add to the above mixed hay, alfalfa and cowpea hay, where these can be raised, and we have a list of feeds containing every requisite for the herd during the five or six months of barn feeding.

For summer we have pasture, supplemented by soiling crops, of which the farm can produce sufficient green feed from early May to late November. We will give the first green

winter as near as you can to the summer months. Of course, you will have the cold weather as the worst drawback. Make your house as warm as possible without using a heating apparatus. Ventilation should be of such nature as to admit fresh, pure air, and carry off the bad, impure gases. We consider a good house one of the first essentials and most important necessities for the well-being of the hen.

The breed should come next, and in this you must use your best judgment. The farmer will want a variety that will produce both eggs and flesh.

For the farmer I should advise the Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandots, and another breed that has lately come into prominence is the Cornish and White Indian games. These last two are not fighters, as the name game implies. No more so than the Rocks or Wyandots. They are large, well developed birds, having a tremendous leg and breast, which makes them well adapted as a market fowl. They are hardy and very quick to mature. As to laying qualities, they have held their own with the Plymouth with me for some years. For crossing purposes there is nothing better than this breed. But we do not advise cross-bred fowls for the farmer who wishes to make the most out of his flock.

RELIEVING SORE FEET.

When the feet of horses become sore from traveling on rough dry roads, the quickest way to relieve and cure them is to place a layer of soft leather or felt between the sole of the foot and the shoe. Soft, strong calfskin is preferable. Place it flat upon it upside down and cut with a sharp knife a piece as large as the shoe. Put this between the shoe and the hoof before nailing on shoe. It will protect the frog and sole of foot until soreness is gone.

SIXTY-THREE KILLED.

Passenger Coaches Wrecked on Baltimore and Ohio.

A Conneltsville, Penn., despatch says:—With a terrible crash and a grinding noise, the Duquesne Limited, the fastest through passenger train from Pittsburg to New York, on the Baltimore and Ohio, plunged into a pile of lumber at Laurel Run, two miles west of Dawson, at 7.45 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and sixty-three lives were lost, and thirty persons were injured. The train left Pittsburg Wednesday evening, running a few minutes late, in charge of Engineer William Thornley, of Conneltsville. When passing Laurel Run, which is a particularly fine piece of roadbed the train was running at a high rate of speed. Suddenly the passengers were thrown from their seats by the lightning-like application of the air brakes, and a moment later there was a terrible crash.

The train was made up of two baggage cars, two day coaches, one sleeper and one dining car, and was carrying at the time at the lowest estimate 150 passengers. The train plowed along for a considerable distance, and the cars were torn to pieces, passengers jumping screaming from the wreck as it tore along. Suddenly the engine swerved to the left, and the coaches plunged down over the embankment to the edge of the Youghiogheny River. The minute the cars stopped rolling, there was a wild scene. Many persons were pinned beneath the wreckage, and the screams and cries that rent the air were beyond description. Many were injured in their mad excitement, and others plunged into the river. Others, pinned beneath the heavy timbers, pleaded in agonized tones for release. So terrifying was the force of the wreck that nearly every passenger suffered a moment's unconsciousness and many of the able-bodied men were unable to assist the injured from

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Wheat—There is a fair inquiry, the offerings are light, and the market is firm. Some No. 2 red and white sold to-day at 77c low freights to New York. Spring is steady at 78c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 89c for No. 1 hard, 83c for No. 1 northern, and 83c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady. Cars of 90 per cent. winter wheat patents are quoted by local buyers at \$3.02 1/2 bid and \$3.05 asked in buyers' bags east and west. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba is steady at \$4.55 to \$4.75 for cars of Hungarian patents, \$4.25 to \$4.45 for second patents, and \$4.15 to \$4.25 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$14 for bran in bulk east or west. Manitoba is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—There is some inquiry for export, and the market is firmer. Some No. 2 sold to-day at 41c low freights to New York. No. 3 extra is quoted at 38c, and No. 3 at 36c east or west.

Buckwheat—Is steady. No. 2 sold to-day at 46c low freights to New York.

Rye—Is steady at 52c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is steady for new crop at 44c to 45c for Canada on the track here. American new No. 3 yellow is quoted at 50c on the track here. Old American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 54c and No. 2 mixed and No. 3 yellow at 53c for cars on the track here.

Oats—Are firmer. No. 1 white are quoted at 28c to 29c and No. 2 white at 28c to 28c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 27c high freights west, and 27c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$3.50 for cars of bags and \$3.70 for barrels on the track here, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady at 61c to 62c high freights north and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts of all kinds are large, but the demand is quiet for anything but choice lines. Quotations are unchanged.

Creamery, prints 22c to 23c do solids 20c 21c Dairy, lb. rolls, choice 17c 19c do large rolls 16c 17c do tubs, good to choice 16c 18c do medium 14c 15c do poor 10c 11c

Cheese—The market is steady and unchanged at 11c per pound for twins and 11c for large.

Eggs—Prices all round are firm in tone and unchanged, at 24c for select fresh gathered, 22c to 23c for ordinary fresh and 20c for cold storage and limed.

Potatoes—Are steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at 70c to 75c. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at 85c to 90c per bag.

Poultry—The receipts are heavier and the market has lost much of its recent firm feeling. Quotations are unchanged. Chickens are quoted at 9c to 10c per pound, geese at 9c to 10c, turkeys at 14c to 15c, ducks at 9c to 10c, and old fowls at 6c to 6c.

Dressed Hogs—The market is steady at \$6.60 per cwt. for cars on track here.

Baled Hay—Continues easy in tone and unchanged at \$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are steady at \$5.25 per ton.

CAKES OF MILK.

Discovery That May Eventually Abolish Dairy.

A despatch from London says: The inventors of a method by which milk is now being solidified on a considerable scale confidently believe that their discovery will not only abolish the many dangers of the dairy, but will eventually do away with the dairy itself; they are confident, that is, that the day of liquid milk is over. People who have tried to solidify milk before have employed too low a temperature in their fear of decomposing its fats and sugars, and in consequence have failed. But by the Just-Hat-maker process the liquid milk is whisked round polished cylinders kept at a fierce heat by steam, and comes off in a few seconds in the form of a continuous creamy white sheet, five feet in width. This is reduced to powder and may be compressed into cakes.

The feature of the product is that it is still potentially milk—the whole milk, and nothing but the milk, and to make new milk at any time it is only necessary to add the several parts of water which have been evaporated. The result is said to be difficult to distinguish from fresh milk. Its cream rises naturally, and it may be made into butter or cheese. The powder and cakes keep indefinitely, and samples have been sent round the world and kept for three weeks in Shanghai, returning quite fresh. Obviously it is impossible to water, skim, or adulterate solid milk, and a fact to which the inventors attach extreme importance is that all attempts to cultivate microbes on it have failed.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Desperate Battle in Indian Territory.

A despatch from South McAllister, Ind. Ter., says:—A bold bank robbery, attended by a desperate battle between a posse of citizens and robbers, occurred at Kiowa on Saturday, the robbers securing or destroying about \$28,000 which was in the bank.

The men gained entrance to the bank building through a rear window. The first charge of nitro-glycerine made no impression on the safe, but the noise aroused residents of the town, and a posse consisting of 50 men gathered at the rear of the bank. A volley was fired at the building, and it was returned by the sentinels of the robbers secreted on the outside of the structure. An almost incessant fire was kept up for half an hour, during which time the robbers continued their effort to open the safe. It required three charges to force the door. The third explosion was terrific, and almost completely demolished the safe as well as the interior of the bank. Paper money was blown in shreds, large quantities of mutilated bills being left by the bandits. After looting the safe the robbers left the building from the front and backed into the darkness, keeping up a fire on the posse. It is said one of the robbers was injured. It is believed they secured only a small amount of money, most of the bills having been destroyed by the explosion.

BIG FIRE IN OWEN SOUND.

Main Building of National Table Company Destroyed.

A despatch from Owen Sound says:—The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Owen Sound since the destruction of the North American Bent Chair Company's factory about six years ago, came at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the splendid big factory of the National Table Company was totally destroyed. The fire commenced in the south end of the third storey

the above mixed hay, alfalfa and cowpea hay, where these can be raised, and we have a list of feeds containing every requisite for the herd during the five or six months of barn feeding.

For summer we have pasture, supplemented by soiling crops, of which the farm can produce sufficient green feed from early May, to late November. Rye will give the first green feed, and following this on the same ground, if successfully treated, may come Italian rye grass, then oats and vetches, oats and peas, red clover, second cuttings of the rye grass, corn, relict, finishing with barley, which will best withstand early fall frosts. The cost of all these to the farmer is but small, and may be set down at \$1.75 per ton on the barn floor.

Having produced a supply of cheap feeds, the next step will be the making up of suitable rations. For winter feeding we have the farm-produced grains, oats, barley, corn and soy beans. If the latter cannot be raised, a small allowance of wheat bran added to the two first will, with silage made from well-cared corn, make up an excellent ration, the cost of which, allowing also some five to eight pounds hay, should not be over 12 to 15 cents per cow. The summer ration, made on above lines, should be even more moderate. In addition to the cheaper grain, which covers all expenses of crop, there is also the advantage of large quantities of roughage, in straw and stover, practically free of cost, which either as feed or litter will ultimately add considerably to the milk producers' profits. After cost of maintenance comes cost of attendance, covering feeding, milking, etc. and handling of milk. Careful attention to details will further reduce expenses. On dairy farms all help should be milkers, so as to get through with this part of the work quickly and at least expense. Properly arranged facilities for feeding, cleaning, etc., will enable one or two men to care for a proportionately greater number of cows than where their time is broken up by other work. In the after handling of milk co-operation may work a saving in transportation.

In some of the experiments referred to it was found that by feeding farm grown rations, milk was produced at an average cost of 55 cents per 100 pounds, against 53.9 cents for purchased ration. Here we have a difference of 28 cents per 100 pounds, which on the total produce of cows giving from 6000 to 8000 pounds milk yearly, means a considerable cheapening in the cost. In these findings no allowance is made for cost of attendance, the manure being considered as offset. I have before me notes of authenticated farm two herds. Also showing strongly marked contrasts between the two systems. One herd, numbering 120 head, were fed entirely from feeds grown on the farm. The entire cost per head daily during milking period, including attendance, was slightly below 19 cents. In the other case, with a herd of 65 cows, the cost of the same items exceeded 25 cents per head. Taking the average daily yield of milk, the cost per can of 84 quarts in the first case was 15.6 cents, against 28.75 cents in the second. This great difference in favor of the farm grown cost of the milk was partly due to cost of feed and partly to the fact that one herd gave an average yield of 22 pounds daily, against 16 pounds for the other.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Poultry to be profitable should be given care and attention and fed regularly those foods which contain those properties necessary for their welfare. During the summer months when they have free range but little work will be required. They secure the various foods necessary for the production of eggs, and there is no trouble to secure fresh eggs, and plenty of them, each day, and as a rule the market is filled and eggs are cheap.

Try to make the conditions in the

that rent the air were beyond description. Many were injured in their mad excitement, and others plunged into the river. Others, pinned beneath the heavy timbers, pleaded in agonized tones for release. So terrifying was the force of the wreck that nearly every passenger suffered a moment's unconsciousness and many of the able-bodied men were unable to assist the injured from the wreck.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.

Quantity Used in Canada Is On the Increase.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The consumption of spirits in Canada is on the increase, while the use of malt liquors is falling off. That is the unmistakable evidence derived from comparison of the inland revenue returns for the fiscal year year ending June 30th last with those for the same period of the year previous. In 1902 there were 27,623,767 gallons of malt liquor manufactured. For the last fiscal year the quantity manufactured was 25,755,154 gallons, or a falling off of 1,868,617 gallons. In the fiscal year 1901-02 the quantity of spirits entered for consumption was 2,933,182 gallons of the value of \$5,613,295. During the last fiscal year 3,207,748 gallons of the value of \$6,158,275 were entered for consumption, being an increase of 274,566 gallons in quantity and \$544,980 in value. A larger consumption of spirits than of malt liquors is not a healthful indication. To put the figures in another way: In 1902 the per capita consumption was as follows:—Spirits, 796 gallons; tobacco, 2,404 pounds. In gallons: tobacco, 2,404 pounds. In 1903 the per capita consumption was:—Spirits, 870 gallons; beer, 4,712 gallons; wine, .096 gallons; tobacco, 2,548 pounds. In 1902 the revenue per head was:—Spirits, \$1.653; beer, \$0.214; wine, \$0.048; tobacco, \$0.915. Last year the per capita revenue receipts were:—Spirits, \$1.812; beer, \$0.205; wine, \$0.051; tobacco, \$0.992. The number of cigars taken for consumption in the last fiscal year was 151,780,516, as against 141,096,889 for the year previous. There were 22,677,302 pounds of tobacco taken for consumption, compared with 21,543,301 in the preceding year.

HUGE RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Will Be 209,855 Miles in United States January 1.

A Chicago despatch says:—According to the Railway Age, the total railway mileage of the United States Jan. 1, 1904, will be 209,855 miles, the present year having added 5,723.45 miles. This mileage is considerably greater than that shown by Poor's Manual, and probably is nearer correct, as it takes into account all of the new track laid up to the last days of the year. Compared with 1902 the present year is about on a parity in matter of railway construction. The construction reported was done on 380 lines and in 39 States and Territories, including Alaska. Early in the year it was shown that there were 8,500 miles of railroad under construction, but labor troubles and financial blunders caused some of the work to be abandoned.

SMALLPOX IN BUFFALO.

Six Cases Discovered in a Dance Hall.

A Buffalo, N. Y., despatch says:—Nine persons suffering from smallpox were taken to the Quarantine Hospital on Friday. Six of the cases were discovered at a dance hall in Broadway, where a large number of persons were exposed to infection. The health authorities are working hard to stamp out the disease. Two buildings have been quarantined and placed under a police guard.

at 6c to 6 1/2c.

Dressed Hogs—The market is steady at \$6.60 per cwt. for cars on track here.

Baled Hay—Continues easy in tone and unchanged at \$8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are steady at \$5.25 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Grain—Manitoba wheat was in an unsatisfactory position to-day, and quotations were almost impossible to give, holders asking more than the following figures. No trade was possible, owing to high prices asked as well as the difficulty over freight rates. No. 1 northern is quoted at 79 1/2c, No. 2 northern 79 1/2c, and No. 3 at 72c in store Fort William. No. 2 white oats, store, 34c to 34 1/2c; No. 3 oats store, 33c to 33 1/2c; No. 2 oats, low freights west, for export, at 28c to 28 1/2c; No. 2 peas, 62c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 41 1/2c; No. 3 extra barley, 39 1/2c; No. 3, 38 1/2c.

Flour—The range on Manitoba flour continues wide. Patents range from \$4.60 to \$5, and strong bakers' \$4.30 to \$4.50; winter wheat patents, \$4.15 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.90 to \$1.95, and extras, in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75.

Feed—The demand is fairly active and the tone of the market firm. Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; mouille, \$26 to \$27 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—The demand for rolled oats was steady. The market is steady at \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.75 per bag and at \$3.75 to \$3.77 per barrel.

Eggs—Candled selected, 25c to 26c and Montreal limed, 20c to 21c; western limed, 19c to 20c; refrigerator, 23c to 23c.

Butter—Eastern, 19 1/2c to 20 1/2c, according to quality; western dairy in tubs, 16c; western rolls, 16 1/2c to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10 1/2c to 10 1/2c; township, 10c to 10 1/2c; Quebec, November, 9c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 16 1/2c to 17c; ducks, 14c; chickens, 10 1/2c to 11c; fowl, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; geese, 9c to 10c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Flour steady. Wheat, spring dull; No. 1 northern, 91c asked; winter, nothing doing. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 50 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 48c. Oats, good demand, unsettled; No. 2 white, 41 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 39 1/2c. Barley, 51c to 65c, c.i.f., in store. Rye, No. 1 60 1/2c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Dec. 29.—Wheat, foreign quiet but steady; English nominally unchanged. Corn, American firm and rather dearer, 1 1/2d higher; corn, Danubian firm. Flour, American quiet; English quiet.

Antwerp, Dec. 29.—Wheat, spot quiet; No. 2 red winter, 17f. Corn, spot American, mixed, 20f 9c. Flour spot Minneapolis, 26f 3c.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Wheat, tone quiet; December, 21f 55c; March and June, 21f 20c. Flour, tone quiet; December, 28f 50c; March and June, 28f 25c. French country markets quiet.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Terrible Total in the State of Pennsylvania.

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says: The annual report of Major Brown, Secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs, says the casualties among steam railway employees in Pennsylvania for the year were 15,383. The combined figures for the steam and street railways show a greater number of casualties during the year "than occurred to the Union army in any one of the great battles of the civil war." There were 255 fatal and 3,059 non-fatal accidents on street railways.

A despatch from Owen Sound says:—The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Owen Sound since the destruction of the North American Bent Chair Company's factory about six years ago, came at one o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the splendid big factory of the National Table Company was totally destroyed. The fire commenced in the south end of the third storey and ate its way northward and downward, until the entire main building was gutted. The sprinkler system failed to affect the blaze, which was fanned by a strong north wind, making the fire brigade's work ineffectual. There was considerable stock in the factory of which was destroyed with the exception of the contents of the dry kilns which adjoin the factory. The building was erected in the Fall of 1901 and was one of the most completely equipped factories in Canada. The loss is placed at \$60,000, with insurance in the New England Mutuals. One of the directors stated that the factory would be rebuilt just as quickly as it is possible to procure the materials. Over fifty men are thrown out of employment.

WANT CANAL ENLARGED.

Marine Association Will Petition for Improvements.

A despatch from Toronto says: At a meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Marine Association, held on Tuesday afternoon, a resolution was passed to petition the Dominion Government to enlarge the Welland Canal. The result of this improvement to the Welland Canal would be that whereas freight by the American route would be carried in 6,000-ton steamers 900 miles to Buffalo, and 450 miles in 1,000-ton barges to New York, by the Canadian route it would be taken in 6,000-ton steamers 1,100 miles to the east end of Lake Ontario, and 2,000-ton barges 170 miles to Montreal, and give Canadian waters the bulk of the traffic. The association will also ask for the establishment of nautical schools for the education of masters, mates and engineers. Under present conditions these men are graduated deck hands. The improvements, it is urged, would induce a better class of men to adopt a sailor's life.

TALLEST IN THE WORLD.

Plans for Stupendous Building in New York.

A despatch from New York says:—The tallest building on earth is to be erected on Lower Broadway if present plans are carried out. With five stories below the level of the street, forty stories higher from entrance to the top floor, and surmounted by a sixty-foot tower, the gigantic new building will have a total of 615 feet, making it over twice as high as the "Flat-iron" building, and almost as tall again as the Park Row building, which at present holds the record. This building is to extend one full block on Broadway, and its cost, including the site, will reach \$10,000,000. The land is said to have been secured, and the completion of the building within one year is promised.

GRUESOME FIND.

Indian Killed by Foul and His Body Eaten by Hogs.

A despatch from Brantford says: News of a terrible fatality reached this city on Wednesday. John Carpenter, an Indian farmer, 59 years of age, who resided in the reserve in Tuscarora Township, was killed in a runaway accident early Sunday morning, and his dead body, when discovered at midnight, had been horribly mutilated by hogs. Carpenter started to drive to the city with a load of hogs. The rig upset, and he was killed, and the hogs, crazed by hunger, had probably devoured the body when found.

THE ANALYSIS OF SEEDS

THE CHIEF WEEDS IN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

Interesting Particulars by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The spread of noxious weeds can be attributed to no single cause. They seem to be naturally adapted to rapid spreading, and besides there are various natural and artificial agencies which aid in their dissemination. Not the least important among these agencies is the seed grain trade. Almost every farmer purchases yearly seed of grain or grasses and clovers with little thought of introducing weed seeds in this way. As a matter of fact, however, he seldom gets seed perfectly free from weed seeds of some kind. Occasionally these are not particularly injurious, but not frequently they are most undesirable, and, being introduced unconsciously, gain a strong foothold before their presence is suspected. In this connection some particulars of the analysis of seeds from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should be of interest as they show to what extent these conditions prevail.

Of over two hundred samples of Timothy analyzed during 1903 only four had no weed seeds in them; in the others over thirty different kinds of weed seeds were represented. Of these Cinquefoil, Peppergass, Sheep Sorrel, Ribgrass, False Flax, Lamb's-quarters, Canada Thistle and White Cockle were most commonly present, often at the rate of several thousand per pound. In red clover and alsike, of each of which there were several hundred samples analyzed, there were upwards of forty species of weed seeds, those being commonest whose size approximated that of the clover seed. Thus in red clover were commonly found curled dock, Canada thistle, white cockle and ribgrass; while in alsike, false flax, white cockle, sheep sorrel, cinquefoil and black Medick were prevalent.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE

for this prevailing condition is no doubt the growth of weeds with the crop for seed, and the tendency of farmers to buy improperly cleaned seeds because they are cheaper than, and to a casual examiner, equally as good as dearer grades. It is usually safe to regard cheap seed as of inferior quality and on this account to avoid buying it.

Dodder was present in twelve samples of red clover at an average rate of 418 seeds per pound; this is considerably more than was the case a year ago and was no doubt due to more seed being imported from the south where this parasite thrives much better than here. The analysis of several samples obtained from Chili showed that dodder is a very common impurity in seed from that country, one sample having upwards of seven hundred seeds per pound and others somewhat less. There is no probability of Canada ever having to import seed from Chili, but as both countries have a common market for their surplus supply, the presence of this impurity in the Chilean seed should afford the Canadian producer a considerable advantage. Were it not for this circumstance the Chilean red clover seed would prove a dangerous competitor, as it is well colored, plump and of high vitality, and with few other objectionable impurities.

Several samples of exported Canadian alsike and red clover were obtained from English seed merchants. All these showed a uniform quality, none of them free from weed seeds, but had apparently been well cleaned as there was a notable absence of such impurities as light seeds, chaff, or weed seeds either larger or smaller than the bulk of the sample. Small numbers of cock-

STRIKE IN THE KOOTENAY.

Extensive Lead Discovered in the Sullivan Mine.

A despatch from Nelson, B. C., says:—Word has been received here of a most important strike at the Sullivan Mine in East Kootenay. Work on this property has been carried on since its first discovery, nearly ten years ago, on scattered ore bodies, no continuous lead being discovered till last week, when in running a tunnel from the latest shaft, No. 5, at a depth of 160 feet, to connect with the older workings of the mine, a lead of galena thirty feet across, with clearly defined walls, was encountered. The ore in this lead runs 50 per cent. lead and twenty-five ounces silver, the highest average values which have yet been struck on the property. While the ore body is not all of the grade mentioned, yet the larger portion of it is, and all within the walls is of a marketable value. This discovery will place the Sullivan in the front rank among silver-lead mines, even the St. Eugene not having a lead of such size as this. It is believed that the various isolated bodies of ore which have been worked at the Sullivan from time to time, were offshoots from this big lead, which is one of the best strikes yet made in East Kootenay.

CONDEMNING CANADA.

Immigrants From Australia Say Winters Are Too Cold.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. J. S. Larke reports to the Department of Trade and Commerce that Canadian breadstuffs have obtained a strong footing in the Pacific Islands. The last steamer from Vancouver landed about 175 tons at Suva Fegi, and 106 tons of Manitoba flour were sold in the Sydney market last month for the island trade.

Mr. Larke regrets that the company formed for the purpose of placing Canadian furniture on the Australian market has gone into liquidation, but he reports that the manager is making arrangements to carry on the business. Mr. Larke adds that some Australians who left to settle in Canada have returned, and others are writing to friends, condemning Canada and advising Australians not to move. Their chief ground is the coldness of the winter.

PLANS APPROVED.

For the Construction of Harbor Works in Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: Though no official intimation has as yet been received by the Harbor Board, it is generally understood that the Government has passed favorably on the plans for harbor improvements, and that within a short time the work will be commenced. The plans, which were prepared under the direction of Mr. John Kennedy, chief of the staff of harbor engineers, call for two-storey sheds upon the four piers in front of the centre of the city. These sheds are to be constructed of steel and concrete. Over the tops will run the grain conveyers, and on the level with the floor of the upper storeys will be the wagon roadway connecting the streets. The estimated cost of the entire work, including the paving of the approaches and the laying of the railway tracks on the piers, is \$2,500,000.

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

A Big Falling Off in November This Year.

A despatch from Montreal says: A report received at the C. P. R. headquarters from its land commissioner, Mr. Griffin, at Winnipeg, shows the receipts for land sales in the Territories and Manitoba during November. The falling off in the total re-

RUSSIA MUST ANSWER.

The Time Limit Expires on January 7th

A London despatch says:—The Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the time set by Japan for a reply to her last note to Russia was a fortnight, and that the limit expires on Jan. 7.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, New South Wales, says that Japan is ordering large quantities of pig lead in that colony, to be shipped in January. It is presumed that the metal is to be used for making bullets.

ALMOST AN EPIDEMIC.

Four Hundred Typhoid Cases in Pittsburgh.

A Pittsburgh, Penn., despatch says:—Typhoid fever is rapidly increasing in this city and threatens to take on the character of an epidemic. For the first 22 days of December there were 410 cases and during the last 24 hours 49 new cases were reported. This breaks all previous records. The disease is virulent and a large proportion of those taken sick are dying.

BARKEEPERS MUST GO.

No Room For Them in Ohio Odd-fellows' Lodge.

A Springfield, Ohio, despatch says:—Grand Master Charles C. Pavey of the Ohio Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows has issued a circular to the effect that on January 1, 1904, all saloonkeepers, bartenders and professional gamblers shall either quit the order or those occupations.

LONG CHASE ENDED.

The Way Freight Cars Become "Derelicts."

"Railway tracers have some queer experiences," remarked an official recently. "I recall a rather amusing incident in which a C.P.R. tracer was mixed up. A box car had been missing for over two years, and he was commissioned to go out into the highways and by-ways and institute a search.

"Well, he started out, and by picking up a clue here and a trace there he was led right down into the Southern States. Here there was a herring drawn across the scent, and he got disheartened clear through. It would have phased Lecq, or even Sherlock Holmes, to locate that missing box-car, and he was just a plain, practical man, who knew his business from A to Z, so he started for home again, feeling a bit down in the mouth, but knowing he had done all he could, and that there was no use in wasting any more time over that box-car.

"As I was saying, he was on his train going home when, as luck would have it, he happened to look out of the window. He just caught a flying glimpse of a couple of numbers on a car as his train shot past it, but that look was enough to decide him to get off at the next station and go back on the trail of the car he had seen. You see, the figures he had observed were part of the number he was looking for in the derelict box-car. He had only sighted a section of the figure scheme and he itched to follow up that car and investigate. It was something of a forlorn hope at best, but you know the adage of the drowning man and the straw.

"Well, sir, when he lighted on that car he found it wasn't a car at all. Sounds paradoxical, but it's true. It had been transformed into a workmen's shanty. The trucks had been boarded up some on the outside, so that only the figures he had seen

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

London will improve and extend its water-works system.

Mr. C. Mackenzie has been appointed Crown Attorney of Rainy River.

Mr. J. W. Leonard, assistant to the General Manager of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, has resigned.

Queen's medical faculty has asked the Government to establish a branch laboratory at Kingston in connection with the Provincial Board of Health.

Mr. C. M. Hays has returned to Montreal from England, and states positively that the Grand Trunk Pacific will be built, and that the Grand Trunk never had any difficulty in raising the money.

Deputy Postmaster-General Coulter has stated to the Stratford Board of Trade that there can be no free mail delivery for that place, as there is no appropriation for such a purpose.

Thomas Plincik, a Slavonic miner of Michel, B.C., tried to thaw dynamite in his oven. His cottage was blown up by an explosion which shook the town; Plincik was rendered totally deaf, his wife was battered by a rain of bricks, and the baby was found beneath a heap of debris fatally injured.

FOREIGN.

The Salvation Army in New York gave a Christmas dinner to 25,000 poor people.

It is reported that the Siberian exiles are organizing for resistance to the authorities.

Attacks upon the Russian Jews are threatened at Christmas, Russian reckoning January 7.

According to J. W. Pattison, an art critic, the true trademarks of Chicagoans are dirty hands.

When launched the French battleship *Patrie* bulged so much as to load to the fear that she might break in two.

Saloonkeeper Jas. Vleek, who a few days ago choked his wife to death, strangled himself in his cell at Chicago.

Steamships leaving Puget Sound ports for the Orient are carrying hundreds of Chinese and Japanese passengers.

Samuel W. Lee, widower, of Kansas City, Mo., killed his sister-in-law, Miss Florence Lee, and then made a tragic effort to end his own life because she wouldn't marry him.

There has been another theft at the Vatican. The articles, however, were not of much value. Within a week four churches in Rome have been robbed.

Patrick B. Delany, the electrical inventor, of South Orange, N. J., has perfected a telegraph system which, he says, will send messages at a rate of three thousand words a minute, at a cost little above postal rates.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Four Scalded at London.

A London despatch says:—Two of the hot water furnaces at Wolsely Barracks exploded shortly after midnight on Sunday morning, causing the death of Mess Sgt. Jas. Burnett, the probable fatal injury of Pte. Thomas Worswick, and the very serious injury of Pte. Walter Worswick and Quartermaster-Sergt. Dunlevy. The furnaces were those used to provide heat for the officers' quarters, and they had not been giving satisfaction, in fact a plum-

purities. Several samples of exported Canadian alsike and red clover were obtained from English seed merchants. All these showed a uniform quality, none of them free from weed seeds, but had apparently been well cleaned as there was a notable absence of such impurities as light seeds, chaff, or weed seeds either larger or smaller than the bulk of the sample. Small numbers of cockle, black Medick and false flax still remained in the alsike, and of fox-tail and ribgrass in the red clover. The germination was uniformly over ninety per cent. The average quality was therefore considerably better than that of the seeds retailed in our own markets. It should always be remembered, however, by buyers that, while the average quality of our seeds may be low, the highest grades are always offered for sale, and this quality is in the end the most profitable.

A BUFFALO HOLOCAUST.

Seven Thousand Sheep Burned at Stock Yards.

A despatch from Buffalo says: Seven thousand sheep were burned to death at the East Buffalo stock yards on Monday night. The long, narrow sheds in which they were confined were swept by the flames before any of the animals could be released. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The sheep were housed in two long, narrow sheds, covering a total area of 600,000 square feet. Running parallel with them, on either side, were the hog and cattle sheds. The flames were discovered by a watchman in the south end of the sheep shed, shortly before 8 o'clock. Fanned by a brisk wind, the fire destroyed the buildings in an incredibly short time. The firemen turned their attention to saving the adjoining structures, with their squealing and bellowing tenants. The fire was under control at 10 o'clock. The sheep were what are known as "exports," and were in charge of federal officers.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Sarnia Track Inspector Shot His Wife, Then Himself.

A despatch from Sarnia says: Joseph Boyd, aged about fifty, on Monday morning shot his wife at their home on Davis Street, and then committed suicide. Boyd was employed as a track inspector by the St. Clair Tunnel Company, and spent most of his time below ground, in the tunnel. On his return on Monday morning he became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and the neighbors heard shots, followed by cries from one of the children. On entering they found that Mrs. Boyd had been shot while at work washing dishes, and had not moved from where she fell. In another room the man was lying dead, with a revolver in his hand. Both wounds were in the side of the head, and in each case the bullet had passed completely through the head. Three small children of the family of five were in the house at the time.

MONEY IN SEALING.

Victoria Company Pays Dividend of 50 Per Cent.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The Victoria Sealing Company, which practically controls the pelagic sealing industry, declared a dividend of 50 per cent. a share on Monday on last year's work, when the company's schooners took 17,423 skins, 11,714 off the British Columbia coast and in Behring Sea and 5,079 off Cape Horn. The wage bill amounted to \$140,000 for the season. The profits were \$28,000. It was decided to send out about twenty schooners this spring off the British Columbia coast, and two vessels will be sent within ten days to Japan.

C. P. R. LAND SALES.

A Big Falling Off in November This Year.

A despatch from Montreal says: A report received at the C. P. R. headquarters from its land commissioner, Mr. Griffin, at Winnipeg, shows the receipts for land sales in the Territories and Manitoba during November. The falling off in the total receipts was close to \$500,000. In November, 1903, they amounted to \$127,980, while the same month last year they totalled \$598,787, a decrease of \$470,807. The decreases were as follows:—In Manitoba, 7,750 acres, or \$28,693; in Assiniboia, a decrease of 34,778 acres and \$161,142; in Saskatchewan, a decrease of 36,368 acres and \$139,924, and in Alberta, a loss of 39,952 acres and \$141,047. The falling off is ascribed in part to the decreased demand by American settlers.

TO ASSIST EMIGRANTS.

League Formed to Give Them Everything They Want.

A despatch from London says: An emigration league has been founded, whose object it is to promise legislation offering a free training, emigration, and a colonial farm to one member of every family on reaching the age of 18 years. The emigrants are to be provided with an outfit for their passage out, and money is to be placed to their account from their work which they may have done. When they arrive in the colonies they are to be taken in charge by the authorities of the colonial Governments, under whom their training should be completed.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Locomotive Derailed on Line to Penetang.

A despatch from Barrie says: A Grand Trunk locomotive and snow plow were derailed at Colwell, on the Penetang branch on Wednesday morning, and as the result of the bursting of the steam gauge, Engineer John Glassford and Fireman James Patton, both of Allandale, were horribly scalded. The injured men were brought to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie, on a special train, and Glassford died during the afternoon. Patton lingered till nine o'clock at night, when death ended his sufferings. Engineer Glassford was one of the most trusted engineers on the road, and had been in the employ of the G.T.R. for many years. He leaves a widow and family. Patton was 22 years of age and unmarried.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED.

Terrible Accident on the Pere Marquette Railroad.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., despatch says:—The death list resulting from the head-on collision between two Pere Marquette Railroad passenger trains near East Paris on Saturday night stands at twenty-two, with twenty-nine persons injured, several of them probably fatally.

It was the most disastrous wreck in the history of the Pere Marquette system, and instead of being caused by a man's carelessness or mistake, is charged to the high wind, which extinguished the red signal light in the order board at McCord's Station, where the westbound train was expected to stop and receive new orders. Two minutes before the train rushed by McCord's the light was burning, says the operator there but in that brief interval the blizzard that was raging extinguished it, and train No. 5 flashed by the station to crash into east-bound train No. 6, near East Paris. The trains, which were two of the finest on the system, were reduced to a promiscuous pile of broken and twisted timber and metal, with dead and injured pinned down and crushed by the fragments of the heavy cars.

and investigate. It was something of a forlorn hope at best, but you know the adage of the drowning man and the straw.

"Well, sir, when he lighted on that car he found it wasn't a car at all. Sounds paradoxical, but it's true. It had been transformed into a workmen's shanty. The trucks had been boarded up some on the outside, so that only the figures he had seen from his train as he shot past were visible. That's rather a striking case of how fortune sometimes turns a winning trick for a mean, when neither his brains nor his perseverance will help him out. Of course, the car itself was useless, but he recovered its equivalent in cash from the line that had appropriated it.

"To be a good car tracer a man must be something of a detective. A car once it gets on another railway's lines is nothing more than a derelict. It leads a chequered career, and there is no hole or corner in the country in which it is not liable to turn up. It is simply the plaything of railway men's whims. It may find its way back to its own lines and be once more entered on the list, or it may get superannuated and languish in some out of the way place, and the company to which it belongs never hear of it again."

LITERARY PRODUCTION.

Books Printed Since the Invention of Printing.

Paul Otlet, the secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographical Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions.

For the following years Otlet adopts 200,000 as a yearly average. This seems rather high, and the figures of this table, which would make 150,000 a year a good average, seem more reliable:

1436-1536	.....	42,000
1536-1636	.....	575,000
1636-1736	.....	1,225,000
1736-1822	.....	1,839,000
1822-1887	.....	6,500,000
1887-1898	.....	1,782,000
1899	.....	150,000
1900	.....	150,000
1901	.....	150,000
1902	.....	150,000
1903	.....	150,000

Total 12,713,000

To the year 1904, therefore, upward of 12,500,000 separate works have appeared in the world, which figures, however, include new editions and translations.

In point of number of output, Germany and German-Austria, collectively, yearly lead the world. Then follow France, Italy, England, the United States and the Netherlands. Germany leads the world in book production, and the United States the world in the production of periodical literature.

SHOULD MEN EXERCISE IN MIDDLE AGE?

Middle age is from forty-five to sixty-five, unless, indeed, from sheer laziness, from indolent habits, and indoor life with the windows closed, from smoking, from drinking and eating too much, the individual has become prematurely aged and podgy writes a physician. One sign of premature age is put in front. The person finds it somewhat inconvenient to stoop to tie his shoes, and to rise from the crouching position. I don't know that I could cure a case of this sort, but if the patient did all I bade him I should have a good try, and I think I could give him back at least ten years of his life. Exercise, never of a violent kind, should be taken every morning and afternoon of a man's life. That and the morning bath, with massages and friction, will keep a man of even seventy or eighty as bright and cheerful and active as a mountain trout.

the hot water furnaces at Wolsely Barracks exploded shortly after midnight on Sunday morning, causing the death of Mess Srgt. Jas. Burnett, the probable fatal injury of Pte. Thomas Worswick, and the very serious injury of Pte. Walter Worswick and Quartermaster-Sergt. Dunlevy. The furnaces were those used to provide heat for the officers' quarters, and they had not been giving satisfaction, in fact a plumber had been engaged upon them but an hour previously, and had left in the belief that all was secure. It is believed that the pipes had somewhere become clogged, and as the night was a very cold one, with a blizzard raging without, the furnaces were kept going full blast. As a result, the blocked furnaces made steam.

The four men were in the furnace-room examining the furnaces, owing to a peculiar rumbling noise which the furnaces were making, and were about to leave for the night, when the explosion of one of the furnaces took place. Burnett was pinned beneath the boiler momentarily, and was frightfully scalded. The skin peeled from his body in patches a foot square, and, besides, he inhaled the deadly steam. The latter was the direct cause of his death, which occurred at Victoria Hospital six hours later. Thos. Worswick also inhaled the steam, and is not expected to recover. Walter Worswick's case is more hopeful.

SEALS FOR LAKE SUPERIOR

Attempt to be Made to Propagate Them.

A Marquette, Mich., despatch says:—Preliminary steps for the formation of the "Lake Superior Seal Propagation Society" have been taken at Ashland, the object being to stock Lake Superior with fur-bearing seals. The principals of the organization are Seten Malroff, a Russian, with thirty years' experience as a sealer; ex-Lieut.-Governor Fifield of Wisconsin and J. S. Robbins of Rhinelander. It is estimated that ten male and forty female seals in the lake will increase to 1,000 in twenty years. The Apostle Islands, together with Isle Royale and the rocky shores of Lake Superior, would, it is believed, be ideal breeding places.

NEW SMELTING PROCESS.

Government Appoints Experts to Investigate.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Government has appointed a commission to go to Europe to inspect the various plants that use the thermo-electric process for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel. The commission consists of Dr. Haanel, Superintendent of Mines, and Mr. C. E. Brown, assistant and works engineer for the Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough. A steel expert and a draughtsman will be added to the commission, but they will be selected in Europe. There are five establishments in Europe where pig-iron and steel are commercially produced by electricity.

CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.

Italian Lad Loses Life in Hotel at Capital.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Felix Parazoti, a lad of 18, who has been acting as elevator boy at the Russell for two months past, met with a shocking death on Sunday morning. He was endeavoring to board the elevator as it was running down, and missing his footing fell, with the result that his head was crushed between the landing and the top of the car. Death was almost instantaneous. The young man was a Londoner by birth, his father being an Italian and his mother Irish.

January Clothing Sale

In order to make room for our Spring Clothing, which will arrive in February, we will sell the balance of our Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at

**20 PER CENT
DISCOUNT.**

Our Clothing is made by reliable manufacturers and marked in plain figures.

It Will Pay You to Buy Now.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

Record Year.

We are near the end of 1903. A RECORD YEAR at J. J. Haines' Shoe Store, Napanee. The same honest methods in the conduct of business will be pursued for 1904. The Right Kind of Goods, Right Styles and Right Prices, Bring the people.

**ONE PRICE.
NO SECOND PRICE.
IT THE LOWEST.**

We wish all our Customers and all Readers of "THE EXPRESS" A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton. HOUSES,

WE HAVE A FINE

Pure Scotch Wool, rib knit, unshrinkable Underwear, regular \$3.00 stuff at

\$1.25 Per Garment.

Heavy, All-Wool rib knit unshrinkable Underwear, regular \$2.75 stuff at

\$1.00 Per Garment.

A very fine line at 75c. per garment.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

310 students enrolled last year—184 young ladies and 126 young men.
Two matriculation scholarships of \$150 and \$130 won in 1901 by Albert College students.
New commercial rooms unsurpassed, courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand Telegraph. Full conservatory courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Vocal, Violin Harmony and Theory of Music. Local conservatory examinations. Special attention given to Elocution and Physical Culture. Matriculation and teachers' courses new pipe organ, Domestic service rooms and Art Gallery recently added. Large Athletic grounds, splendid gymnasium. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity. Will re-open Tuesday, September 8th 1903.
For illustrated circulars, Address

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.
Belleville, Ont.

FOR THE BEST

materials for your Christmas Pies, Cakes and Puddings

Go to JOY & PERRY

All new goods for the holiday baking, shelled Almonds, shelled walnuts, seeded raisins, cleaned currants, candied peels, Valencia raisins, layer raisins, Sultana raisins, pastry flour, fresh ground spices of all kinds, cut loaf sugar, and pulverized sugar for icing. A call solicited.

JOY & PERRY.

W. Spencer Jones Entertainment.

The Napanee Curling Club have secured W. Spencer Jones, Toronto, Bertha Cushing Child, of Boston, and Georgie Turner, of Montreal, for an evening's entertainment in the opera house, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1904. A splendid entertainment is promised.

1904

We will commence the year by offering a large consignment of Tea Sets of 44 pieces in white and gold, blue and gold, green and gold, pink band and gold lined, etc., etc., at prices never before offered in Napanee, until all cleaned out.

THE CONALL CO'Y.

Piano Purchases.

The following gentlemen were holiday purchasers of the celebrated Gold Medal Newcombe Pianos from Vanlunen Bros., Moscow: Messrs. Ed. Boyle, of Boyle & Sons, Napanee; A. Walker, Enterprise; P. D. Shorey, Newburgh; Mr. Courtney, Newburgh; Fred Caton, Westbrook; Anson Hughes, Harrowsmith; Archie Bsadshaw, Harrowsmith; Chas. Darling, Petworth.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

STRATHCONA

Peter McPherson, a former resident, but now of Pierson, Manitoba, is renewing old acquaintance among his friends in this vicinity.

Fred Cronin spent Christmas at his home in Bath.

Fred Cummings has gone to the back country where he expects to spend the winter.

James Ferris and family, of Elginburg, spent Xmas the guests of his brother-in-law, G. Storms.

Jos. Morgan, Luther Sweet, and John Howell, of Marlbank, spent Xmas at their respective homes.

When you buy Clothing buy right.

A perfect fit is assured if you

Leave your measure with us.

The Workmanship is of the best.

Each garment is cut and finished according to the latest fashion.

Ready-made clothing always looks like ready-mades.

Suits we make you can depend will hold their shape.

Merchant Tailor, **James Walters**, Napanee

One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Piston has a ladies' hockey club.

Mrs. F. F. Miller had the misfortune to be thrown from a cutter, one day last week but fortunately escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Seymour, sister of Mr. Alf. Knight, had the misfortune to slip on the icy sidewalk, on Tuesday of last week, and break her leg.

Card of Thanks.

MY DEAR FASHIONERS.—I beg to tender my thanks to you for your liberal gift to me on Xmas day of \$53.22. Also for presents of a turkey, a goose, two pairs of chickens, butter, etc., besides nearly sixty bushels of oats and two loads of splendid hay brought to the rectory some little time ago. My earnest wish and prayer is that the longer we are together the more united we may become in furthering God's honor and glory and the salvation of immortal souls, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,
REV. C. E. S. RAECLIFFE.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will visit Newburgh on Monday noon, January 18th, and remain until night of January 19th, where he may be consulted at the Red Lion hotel parlors. He will be in Tamworth on Wednesday, January 20th, and remain until Thursday, January 21st, where he may be consulted at Shield's hotel parlors. He will visit Enterprise, on Friday, January 22nd, remaining until Saturday, January 23rd, where consultation may be had at Hamilton's hotel parlors. He will be in Napanee on Monday afternoon, January 25th, remaining until Wednesday, January 27th, where he may be consulted at J. J. Perry's Drug store.

The Leading Hardware House for Stoves and Furnaces.

MADOLE & WILSON.

HOWARD'S

Emulsion

Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil

In bottles 25c, 50c and 75c.

FRESH at

The Medical Hall—

FRED L. HOOPER.

Mrs. Gordanier's music class re-opens the 4th January, 1904.

CASTORIA

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

The Anderson Hotel at Petrolia was destroyed by fire.

Joseph Boye, employed in the Sarnia tunnel, shot his wife and then took his own life.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescoda tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Nickle-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickle Trays and Chaffing Dishes. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

A Slight Mix-up.

J. T. Riddle met with a mishap Christmas morning. He was on his rounds delivering flowers to customers when the cutter slipped, on John street opposite the C. P. R. office, and upset, spilling himself and flowers about. The horse started to run away but was caught before much damage was done to the cutter.

Hockey Schedule.

Following is the schedule of the local group in the Trent Valley League, which has been drawn up: Picton at Deseronto Dec. 29; Deseronto at Belleville Jan. 4; Deseronto at Napanee Jan. 10; Belleville at Picton, Jan. 11; Napanee at Belleville Jan. 15; Belleville at Deseronto Jan. 19; Picton at Napanee Jan. 20; Deseronto at Picton Jan. 25; Belleville at Napanee Jan. 28; Napanee at Deseronto Jan. 31; Picton at Belleville Feb. 2; Napanee at Picton Feb. 4.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes and Handles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Institute Meetings.

Addington Farmers' Institute will hold meetings next month, as follows: Enterprise, Merrill's Hall, Tuesday, 12th Jan.

Tamworth Town Hall, Wednesday, 13th Jan.

Two meetings will be held at each place, at 1:30 and 7:30 p. m. The delegates who will address the meetings are Mr. T. H. Macon, Elgin Co., and Mr. E. C. Drury, Crown Hill. The president and local gentlemen will also take part in the discussions. The officers of the Institute this year are Messrs. C. D. Wagar, Pres., Wm. J. Shannon, Vice Pres., J. B. Aylesworth, Secy.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Found Dying.

On Friday night last Geo. Watson, a farm laborer was found in the shade of the Market Hotel, where he had apparently lain for some hours, in a dying condition. He was taken into the hotel and medical aid procured, but, although he lived several hours, and all that could be done was resorted to to save his life, he died early Saturday morning from a chill caused by the exposure. The deceased had been drinking the previous day and was not capable of looking after himself. He was about sixty-five years of age and single. He was well-known throughout the township of Richmond, having worked with farmers for a great many years. A brother lives in the township of Richmond. The remains were taken to Carscallen's undertaking rooms, and latter friends claimed the remains and he was buried Monday.

All new goods for the holiday baking, shelled Almonds, shelled walnuts, seeded raisins, cleaned currants candied peels, Valencia raisins, layer raisins, Sultana raisins, pastry flour, fresh ground spices of all kinds, cut loaf sugar, and pulverized sugar for icing. A call solicited.

JOY & PERRY.

Lined and Unlined Mitts, MADOLE & WILSON.

A tea-meeting at Selby on Christmas night was a most successful affair. The receipts netted about \$125.

The Christmas entertainments in both the Eastern and Western Methodist churches were, as usual, grand successes, both churches being crowded, and the programmes which had been specially prepared for the occasion delighted the audiences.

Mr. Daniel Beett, of Deseronto, died on Sunday night. The deceased was about 35 years old and was married to Miss Annie Cox, of Belleville, about four years ago, who, with one child, survives him. Consumption was the cause of his death.

Baby could not walk, thought we would lose him. Hennequin's Infant Tablets, "I believe" saved his life.

Mrs. J. L. LINDLE, "Barriedale." 25c per package prepaid to any address. DOUGLAS & Co., Napanee, Ont.

The Frontenac hockey team which played in Picton on Monday were trimmed by Manager Boulter's seven, who are quite a fast bunch. The score was 11 to 3, in favor of Picton. The Kingston seven was a mixed aggregation, four of them being of last season's Beechgrove juniors.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs. of sugar \$1. Good Flour, \$2.10; New Raisins, Peels, and all Xmas goods in stock; 9 lbs sulphur 25c. Douglas' Egyptian Liniment 20c; 3 boxes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills \$1; Carter's Little Liver Pill, 15c. Bring me your skunk, coon, mink and fox skins.

Wedding at Conway.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. Sylvester Sills, Conway, on Wednesday, December Thirtieth, when his daughter, Leah, was united in marriage to Mr. Thos. Gurren. The ceremony was performed at eleven o'clock in the morning, by Rev. D. Roberts, in the presence of a few intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Mand Webster, Napanee, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. W. Gurren, brother of the groom, performed a like office for the groom. The Express extends congratulations.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, 21tf Proprietor.

Read This.

A ticket at the Public Library costs you only one dollar. This makes a cheap present for you to give to some less fortunate friend or employee.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Two excellent sets of CARLYLE and GIBSON. Enquire of the Librarian.

Officers of Stella Prentice Boys.

The Prentice Boys' Derry Lodge, No. 2, elected the following officers: P. M.—Hartley Fleming. W. M.—Robert Marshall. D. M.—Joseph Bray. Chaplain—Wm. H. Preston. Recording Secretary—Jas. Strain. Financial Secretary—Charles Gibson. Treasurer—Samuel Glenn. D. C.—Wesley Brown. I. G.—David Wilson; O. G.—John Reid. 1st C.—Edward Scott. 2nd C.—Arthur Finley. 3rd C.—William Glenn. 4th C.—William Bray. 5th C.—William Clyde. Auditors—Edward Scott, David Caughey.

Common Sense and Modern Medical Science have reversed the almost universal belief that Rheumatism cannot be cured. The great South American Rheumatic Cure has turned the tables and is to sufferers a tried, safe, simple and permanent cure. Thousands have testified that it has cured them in three days.—122

Fred Cronin spent Christmas at his home in Bath. Fred Cummings has gone to the back country where he expects to spend the winter. James Ferris and family, of Elginburg, spent Xmas the guests of his brother-in-law, G. Storms. Jos. Morgan, Luther Sweet, and John Howell, of Marlbank, spent Xmas at their respective homes.

Christmas day passed off very quietly in our village. Skating and riding down hill were indulged in by our young people.

Our enterprising merchant, G. S. Madden, had his store profusely decorated with evergreens and holly, interspersed with Chinese lanterns, on Xmas eve, which showed his goods with beautiful effect.

The last few days have been intensely cold, which has retarded building operations at the Paper Mill.

A. W. Granger and son, Homer, and P. McPherson spent Xmas the guests of Mr. John T. Brown.

The water is very low in this vicinity, some of the farmers have to drive their stock quite a distance to water.

Mrs J. P. Baker, has returned from Harlowe, where she was called by the serious illness of her father, Mr. Isaac Delyea.

Hugh Davy is still seriously ill, no hope of a recovery.

Nelson Shannon of Melita, Manitoba, arrived in the village last week on a visit to his brother, he is accompanied by his daughter Alma.

Mrs J. Granger and daughter Mary spent Thursday in Napanee.

Curling Schedule.

The representatives of the various clubs forming the Central Ontario Curling League met at Kingston on Wednesday last and arranged the following schedule of matches for the present season:

January 8th, Kingston vs. Rockwood at Kingston.

January 13th, Rockwood vs Napanee, at Napanee.

January 13th, Kingston vs Napanee, at Brockville.

January 18th, Brockville vs Napanee, at Napanee.

January 22nd, Kingston vs Napanee, at Napanee.

January 26th, Rockwood vs Brockville, at Kingston.

January 26th, Napanee vs Kingston, at Kingston.

January 30th, Rockwood vs Kingston, at Rockwood.

February 1st, Napanee vs Brockville, at Brockville.

February 3rd, Brockville vs. Kingston at Kingston.

February 4th, Napanee vs Rockwood, at Rockwood.

February 9th, Brockville vs Rockwood, at Rockwood.

The following officers of the league were elected:

President, Dr. Clarke, Rockwood asylum Vice-President, Col. Drury, Kingston. Secretary, W. S. Herrington, Napanee.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in other lines of Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Take a Look Take a Look

at Smith's Christmas stock. It is complete with everything suitable for Xmas gifts.

You all pass our door every day.

DROP IN

You'll not be urged to buy.

Smith's Jewellery Store.

FRED L. HOOPER.

Mrs. Gordanier's music class re-opens the 4th January, 1904.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.

14-1f J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Interesting for Ladies.

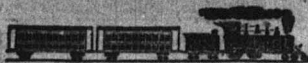
About Furs.

Furs are always of supreme interest at the approach of winter, says The London Daily Graphic, and anything new in the way of skins is eagerly sought after. A well-known Old Bond street house has just introduced the "Russian mink" fur, which, unlike the ordinary mink, has no tinge of red, but is shaded almost identically with a sable. This fur deserves popularity, not only on account of its novelty, but for its intrinsic value, as it is unquestionably superior to any mink fur hitherto in the market. A costly dress in the old shade of heliotrope cloth had the skirt very gracefully pleated and trimmed with a stole of Russian mink, falling from the waist at each side, terminating in five tails, and shorter stoles more towards the back. The bodice was a mink bolero applique on a blouse of heliotrope panne, ornamented with motifs of cream braid, passementerie, and Oriental embroidery. At the top was an embroidered shaped facing of green velvet, and the full sleeves were finished with lace ruffles. The toque intended to go with this handsome dress was of rough cream beaver, with turned-up director's brim, overlaid with medallions of virgin gold embroidery, and a Russian mink placed flat on the outside, the tails falling over the back.

Monkey fur is likely to be fashionable for women's wear during the coming season, says an English exchange.

A French furrier is responsible for the introduction of this latest novelty, and already a few wraps of the long-haired, silky, shining, uneven fur have been seen. One has cuffs, stole-collar and muff of dazzling white fox skins. English furriers prefer mole to monkey fur, as it is new to the public, and pretty. Sable, however, is still the standard fur, and ermine is being generally used. There are two novel fur models. One is a pelerine cape of Russian sable, cut rather low at the throat, with a line of dark fur edging the triangular opening. Round the shoulders is a hood-like drape of ermine, fastening in front under grey satin rosettes, and cut to a point at the waist-line. From under the hood falls a flounce of sable, arranged in supple folds suggestive of plaiting. The other notable fur is a belted blouse of mink. Over the shoulders the fur is folded back, resembling a hood, the fur coming to a point in front and behind. Muffs are very large this winter, principally in sable, with the sides draped in box plaits, lined with ermine.

If there's a Hint of Catarrh Taint apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal you quickly whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrhal headaches in ten minutes. The Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. 50 cents.—129



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.07 a.m.	Going East, 2.07 a.m.
" 3.33 a.m.	" 7.43 a.m.
" 10.29 a.m.	" 12.25 p.m. noon
" 1.15 p.m.	" 12.48 p.m. noon
" 4.38 p.m.	" 6.40 p.m.
" 8.11 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-17

Note Lost.

Between Napanee and Tamworth, payable to Lawrence Byrnes, endorsed by Jas. and Sylvester Brynes. Finder will please communicate with Lawrence Byrnes, Tamworth. 1-m-p

Dog Lost.

A deer hound, black and tan, answers to the name of "Bugle," strayed from David Roblin's, Dorland. Finder will be rewarded for information or return of dog. 1-a-p DAVID ROBLIN.

Pill Age.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, 10 cents a vial, are planned after the most modern in medical science. They are as great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an ox-cart in travel. They never gripe and they never fail. 40 doses, 10 cents.—125

THE PRICE IS SO HIGH.

The price of Pure Cod Liver Oil is so high that some Drug Stores do not keep the pure article at all, but you can get plenty of it at

THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE.
T. B. Wallace, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.
NAPANEE.

Horticultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Napanee Horticultural Society will be held in the council chamber, in the town hall, on Wednesday, January 13th, 1904, at the hour of 7.30 p.m. Election of officers and receiving annual report.

J. E. HERRING.
Secy-treas.

Table Cutlery, Carving Sets, Rogers' Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons—something we can guarantee first-class.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Poultry Breeding

Several Black Minorca Cookrels and one cock for sale at South Napanee Poultry Yards. 1b M. H. FRALICK.

Wallace's

Pure Cream of Tartar.

I guarantee this article not only—Pure—but of the highest Quality obtainable—40c. lb. at

Wallace's Drug Store.

The Leading Drug Store.
Napanee.

Lamps Again.

There will be a lot of dark nights and mornings. We will give you great bargains in lamps for January.
BOYLE & SON.

Cheese Factory Meeting.

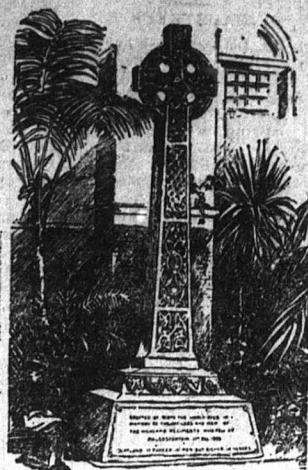
A meeting of the patrons of the Union Cheese Factory, Morven, will be held on Friday, January 15th, at one o'clock, at the factory, for the transaction of general business. 1-b-p G. W. SHEPARD, Prop.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

HOWARD'S QUININE.

Magersfontein Monument.

On Saturday, Oct. 17, a replica of the monument erected at Magersfontein to the memory of the Highland soldiers who fell in South Africa was placed in the Winter Garden of the People's Palace at



The Memorial—Daily Graphic.

Glasgow Green. The memorial is in the form of an Ionic cross, with Celtic ornamentation, and stands about 20 feet in height. It was originally intended that Mr. Chamberlain should unveil the memorial on the occasion of his recent visit to Glasgow, but, owing to the limited time at his disposal in Glasgow, he was unable to do so. The unveiling was carried out without any formal ceremony. The accompanying illustration is from The Daily Graphic of Oct. 19.

Inspected the Frontier.

The London Daily Chronicle says:—The tour which Lord Kitchener has just completed on the North-West frontier of India is the most complete ever undertaken by a Commander-in-Chief. He has inspected the whole of our frontier line from Quetta to Gilgit, and examined every fort and point of natural vantage in the country, so that he is now in a position to gauge exactly the chances of a Russian invasion. It is stated that Lord Kitchener has found our forts defended as usual in large measure by the obsolete muzzle-loaders, and has given orders for their replacement by quick-firing guns. He has also discovered our telegraphic and signalling methods to be out of date. Lord Kitchener has just introduced an important and far-reaching scheme for renumbering our Indian army throughout, and he is credited with the intention of reorganizing it completely and putting it on a war footing. When two men of such energy as Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener get together at the head of affairs, reforms are at hand, and these are now in progress in India.

To be Trained in Winter.

British papers of a recent date contain details of a scheme of winter training for the troops in the first army corps issued by Lieut-General Sir John French, to be put into operation at once. Everything contained in the scheme is on a progressive scale, the training commencing with company, squadron and battery drill, and route marches to be carried out twice a week by the first and second divisions. These marches will not be a matter of covering so many miles of road, for outposts and other field exercises and musketry field practices will be combined with them. No man is to be exempt from the marches, all employed on garrison duty being relieved for the purpose of attending. Musketry is to form a most important feature in the winter training, the infantry being instructed to fire at least twenty rounds per month at various practices on the ranges. Bad shots and recruits are to perform two exercises per week of the miniature ranges in barracks, and judging distance practice is to be carried out fortnightly. In the very cold weather soup and fires will be provided on the ranges. The Royal Engineers will carry out practical field and defensive works. War games for the officers are to be played, staff rides, field sketching, and reconnaissance conducted periodically, and instructional practice in field dressing and stretcher work undertaken.

Bad Heart—Could not Lie Down for Eighteen Months.—"I was unable to lie down in bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the

20 PER CENT. OFF

Our January sale starts on Saturday and will continue fifteen days, during which time we will give 20 per cent. off all Ladies' Jackets and Capes. Also off Children's Jackets and Millinery.

CUT PRICES on Skirts, Waists and Underskirts.

CUT PRICES on Gloves, Underwear, Knit Goods Furnishings.

THE COTTON ADVANCE

so long threatened, has taken place. We advise all to purchase liberally before the new price list goes into effect. Money saving prices during this sale quoted on all classes of Cotton Goods, Sheetings, Flannelette, etc.

DOUBLE COUPONS

will be given from Saturday until 15th January with all purchases of Dress Goods, Silks, Kid Gloves, Waists, Skirts.

Ask for your Coupons,

two with every 25c purchase of above goods until 15th Jan.

House Furnishing Bargain

75c Roller Art Blinds at 50c each

A special offering, full size blind 37 inches by 6 feet, including roller ends and slats, complete, with insertion and fringe, in Cream, Light or Dark Green **50c EACH.**

Subscribe for **THE DELINEATOR \$1.00** the year, postage prepaid.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Happiness of Health.—Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health—successful because it merits it—popular because it fulfils every promise—a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails.—125

FLORAL CRYSTAL CREPE.

The newest tissue paper for decorative purposes, lamp shades, etc. We have an exclusive line at 25c per roll.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M. P. P., died suddenly in London.

Conductor Albert Henry of Fort William was killed by falling between the cars.

Private Thomas Worwick, injured in the explosion at Wolsley Barracks, London is dead.

factory, for the construction of general business.

G. W. SHEPARD, Prop.
Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

HOWARD'S QUININE.
is recognized as the BEST QUININE in the world.—This is the kind we use in filling our CAPSULES—so when you buy QUININE CAPSULES at The Red Cross Drug Store you are assured of getting the best article that money will buy—
T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.
The Prescription Druggist.

Two Hockey Matches
Friday Afternoon, January 1st, 1904 there will be two hockey matches take place at the skating rink. The teams playing will be Deseronto Jun. vs Napanee Jun. and Clerks vs. Mechanics. Admission, 10 cents. First game called at 2 o'clock, sharp.

Does He Smoke Cigars?
Present him with a box of fine cigars for a Xmas gift. A large assortment of suitable goods such as Domestic and Imported Havana Cigars in boxes of 10's, 25's and 50's. Fancy and durable Cigar Cases, Amber and Ivory Cigar Holders, Silver Match Safes and other useful goods. At the
PLAZA CIGAR STORE,
John St.

Who is Your Doctor?
No doubt you are very particular in securing the services of the doctor in whom you have the most confidence and you should be just as particular in choosing your DRUG STORE.—At THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE you get THE BEST DRUGS, the BEST CHEMICALS and the BEST SERVICE, that money can get—
T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.
The Prescription Druggist.

Skating Rink.
The management of the rink wish to announce the following rates for the coming season for all tickets bought on or before Jan. 1st, 1904. After that date the price will be raised.
Children, 10 years or under, afternoons only, 50c.
School children 75c.
Ladies or gentlemen \$1.00.
Hockey and Skating \$2.00.
Very special attention will be given this year to skaters, and it is hoped they will take advantage of the low rate and procure season tickets.
Tickets can be secured from W. E. Fretz, at Madole & Wilson's, or from Perry Wagar.

Christmas Gifts
—FOR—
MEN and BOYS.
Neck Ties, Scarfs, Fancy Suspenders, Gloves, and Handkerchiefs.
These articles are all boxed separately in Fancy Boxes, and are very handy and suitable as a Christmas Gifts.
C. A. GRAHAM & CO.
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ranges. The Royal Engineers will carry out practical field and defensive works. War games for the officers are to be played, staff rides, field sketching, and reconnaissance conducted periodically, and instructional practice in field dressing and stretcher work undertaken.

Bad Heart—Could not Lie Down for Eighteen Months.—"I was unable to lie down in bed for eighteen months, owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was."—L. W. Law, Toronto Junction. —123

Devonshire Cream.
What is known as Devonshire cream is a species of pasteurized cream and is made as follows:—
"The milk must be taken direct from the cow and strained into the pans in the usual way. It should set in a cool dairy, and I believe for want of this cool apartment many a good housewife has failed to turn out the genuine article. Good, sound pans must be used, as they have to bear constant heating. There is an objectionable plan in some establishments of leaving the milk in the sheds for a time after it is drawn from the cow. Clotted cream made from such milk will not turn out a good flavor, as there is sure to have been more or less tainting of milk while standing about. Just now many Devonians milk out in the open field, and if the cows are quiet the plan has its advantages, for there is no tainting of milk there."

"This requires the most care; indeed, there is nothing else in the whole process but a mere tyro could manage. As soon as the milk is cold, or, say, about nine or twelve hours after brought from the cow, the pans are lifted to the fire. In big dairies there are what are known as Devonshire stoves especially made for the purpose. The stoves so made, heat water in which a number of pans may be set so as to scald a quantity of milk with little trouble. In smaller dairies the kitchen range does duty, the pans of milk being set in vessels of boiling water, or the pans may be set on a heated range. In any case, the object is to scald the milk, and to do it promptly and exactly. It should reach such a temperature that causes a little movement on the surface—a very slight simmer suffices; then it may be removed back to the dairy to get cold. When cold, the cream is taken off at convenience, and that is clotted cream, which is rightly, so highly esteemed. In cold weather the milk is all the better for being twenty-four hours or even thirty-six, before scalded."—Howard's Dairyman.

Thomas Hoskins' Nerves.—Mr. Hoskins, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nerve as, he says, "a last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124

How to Clean a Brass Fender.
If you do not use any of the advertised polishes, make a paste with paraffin of a very little powdered ammonia and plenty of fine emery powder. Scour with this and then polish with a leather or cloth.

How to Wash Kid Gloves.
To wash kid gloves, first get the kind that will wash. Then wash them right. Don't imagine that any old way will do. The washable kid can be cleaned. But they demand that it be done properly. The glove must first be soaked for half an hour or more in a lather of tepid soap and water, then washed on the hand in a fresh lather, and finally rinsed and squeezed gently with a towel, so that when taken from the hand it is not dripping wet and dries quickly. These economical gloves can be had in kid or suede and in pretty shades of beaver and grey as well as in white.

costs, etc. at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.
The Happiness of Health.—Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health—successful because it merits it—popular because it fulfills every promise—a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails.—125

Coroner and the Newspapers.
The death of Miss Hickman, the London lady doctor whose disappearance caused intense excitement in the metropolis, and whose body was found weeks afterwards in the undergrowth of Sidmouth plantation, part of the Duke of Cambridge's estate, was due to her own act, according to the verdict of the jury. At the request the Coroner summed up at great length. He quoted Dr. Gardiner's evidence to the effect that there could be no doubt death was not due to violence. That was the opinion of a man who knew what he was talking about, and it was supported by Professor Pepper. He mentioned this because of the many unauthorized statements which had been made that the death was due to crime. The Coroner also stated that the hospital officials and the police had given him every facility to investigate the case, and he could not, therefore, understand the assertions that Mr. Hickman had been obstructed. They were not dealing with facts or fancies or speculations. They had to deal with facts that had been sworn to. Having made up their minds as to the cause of death, were the jury satisfied that the poison was self-administered, and, if so, what was the state of deceased's mind? The jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict that the deceased died from poisoning by morphine sulphate self-administered, while temporarily insane. They expressed deep sympathy with the family.

The coroner said that the vote of confidence was greatly deserved, as he personally knew of the many letters that had been sent to the bereaved family containing all kinds of suggestions. He also highly praised the conduct of the police, and said that certainly a special recommendation should be made on their behalf to the Commission of Police. The evidence, such as the finding near the body of an empty bottle labelled poison, the purchase by Miss Hickman of the poison and so on, was particularly strong. Owing to the many wild theories and stories set afloat by people interested in the case, and fostered by newspapers of the more sensational class, there was a grim satisfaction in the fact that the jury was able to return such a verdict.

One Tablet after Eating and what a world of distress would be saved. Dr. Stan's Pineapple Tablets cure sour stomach distress after eating, weight in the stomach wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, and a dozen other troubles traceable to bad digestion. One Tablet gives instant relief. A positive and pleasant cure that nature has provided.—35 cents.—129

"My brother bought an automobile here last week," and an angry man to the policeman, who stepped forward to greet him. "And he says you told him if anything broke you would supply a new part."
"Certainly," said the clerk. "What does he want?"
"He wants two de-hold muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of gutties," said the man, and he wants 'em right away."
—Youth's Companion.

It Will PLAY FOR YOU. SING FOR YOU. RECITE FOR YOU.
Records Made From the Best Living Artists.
Positively the BEST Talking and Singing Machine Made.
THE POLLARD CO.
Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

The newest tissue paper for decorative purposes, lamp shades, etc. We have an exclusive line at 25c per roll.
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.
Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M. P., died suddenly in London.
Conductor Albert Henry of Fort William was killed by falling between the cars.
Private Thomas Worswick, injured in the explosion at Wolsley Barracks, London is dead.
Sleigh Bells.
We carry a fine assortment of String and Sheet Bells, Chimes, &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

The Liberals of North Renfrew will protest Mr. Dunlop's election on charges of bribery.
Rev. Dr. Potts and Rev. J. G. Shearer of the Lord's Day Alliance waited on Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick yesterday to ask for legislation to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath.

I wish you to know.
That Dr. Henneguin's Infant Tablets saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no hopes of her.

Mr. R. J. Ego, Ardree, Ont.
Rumors that King Peter of Serbia will abdicate are again persistent.
Mr. W. J. Bryan says his tour of Europe has not changed his views on the silver question.
Mr. W. P. Telford, banker, of Owen Sound, was nominated for Parliament by the Liberals of North Grey. North Wellington Conservatives nominated John McGowan, M. P.

Three Doctors held consultation.
Said my child could not live. Dr. Henneguin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. K. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockets, Napanee, Ont.

What One Woman Suffered, HOW SHE REGAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Flodder P. O., Que., says: "No one can realize how I suffered and was tortured for years with terrible pains in my back and the back of my neck. In the morning when I would get up my eyes would be so swollen I could hardly see. I was troubled with dizziness and the least exertion would completely exhaust me. The doctor said it was kidney disease but he did not help me any. I received one of your booklets and read the testimonials of so many prominent people who had recovered their health by using the O. R. Kidney Cure that I felt there might still be hope for me. I procured a bottle of the O. R. K. C. and before I finished it, began to improve. I have only taken four bottles and feel like a new woman. I wish I could tell every sufferer what a blessing the O. R. Kidney Cure has been to be."
Ten days' treatment, 50c; from all druggists or by mail. Write for free book of testimonials.

The O. R. Medicine Co. Limited.
TORONTO.

PURE DELIGHT found in The EDISON PHONOGRAPH
Use Edison Molded Records Make Records of your own.
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Records Made From the Best Living Artists.
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